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Beyond.

Autumn is dying, winter is come,
Dead leaves are flying, the livers are dumb;
The wind's like a knife, one's fingers grow numb;
There is snow on the mountains, ice in the pond.
Winter is with us, but spring is beyond.

The old year is dying, its glory is dead;
The days are all flying, their brightness has fled;
The bushes grow bare as the berries grow red;
There is snow on the mountains, ice in the pond.
The old year is dying, the new is beyond.

We are all growing old, and life slips away;
There is bare time for work, and still less for play,
Though we think we grow wiser the longer we stay;
But there's life in us yet, no need to despond.
This world waxes old, but there's heaven beyond

Practicing the Anthem.

A summer wind blows through the open porch
And 'neath the rustling eaves;
A summer light of moonrise, calm and pale,
Shines through a veil of leaves.

A lovely night—and yet so sad and strange!
My fingers touch the key—
And down the empty church my Christmas song
Goes ringing, glad and free.

Each sweet note knocks at dreaming memory's door,
And memory wakes in pain;
The spectral faces she had turned away
Come crowding in again.

The air seems full of music all around—
I know not what I hear,
The multitudinous echoes of the past,
Or those few voices near.

Ah me! the dim aisle vaguely widens out,
I see me stand therein;
A glory of gray sculpture takes the light
A winter morn brings in.

No more I smell the fragrant jessamine flowers
That flake a moonlit floor;
The rustling night breeze and the open porch
I hear and see no more.

Great solemn windows, with a long, long nave,
Their shadowed rainbows fling;
Dark purbeck shafts, with hoary capitals,
In carven archways spring.

Dear hands touch mine beneath the open book,
Sweet eyes look in my face—
They smile—they melt in darkness; I am snatched
From my familiar place.

The summer night wind blows upon my tears,
Its flowery scent is pain—
O cold white day! O noble minster—when
May I come back again?

To hear the angels' anthem shake the air,
Where never discord jars—
The Christmas carols in the windy street,
Under the frosty stars.

The dreamlike falling, from the still, gray skies,
With falling flakes of snow,
Of mellow chimes from old cathedral bells,
Solemn, and sweet, and slow.

To hear loved footsteps beating time with mine
Along the church-yard lane;
Round the old blazing hearth to see
Loved faces once again.

When may I come? O Lord, when may I go?
Nay, I must wait Thy will.
Give patience, Lord, and in Thine own best way
My hopes and prayers fulfill.

TWO KINDS OF COURAGE.

Not many years since the good ship Ponto sailed from Boston, bound to Sumatra. She was commanded by Capt. Isaac Jacobs, a good seaman, and a naturally good-hearted man, but in his long career beneath the trident of Neptune he had imbibed many of the false ideas prevalent among his seamen, and he had come to look upon the sailor's life as one which necessarily did away with those finer and warmer traits of character that mark the humane and generous landsman. In this wise Isaac Jacobs sometimes lost sight of true merit where it actually existed.

Among the crew of the Ponto, on her present voyage, was a young man named Caleb Baker. He had shipped only three days before the ship sailed. He was a slender-framed man, with a fair, prepossessing countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair. Though light in his build, he was yet well stocked with muscle, and his motions were quick and energetic. His appearance was calculated to predispose beholders in his favor.

One day, shortly after the ship had left the port, as Baker was busy about some matters of his own in one of the gangways, one of the men, a rough, uncouth fellow, by the name of Bunkton, came along and gave the clothes-bag of Baker a kick out of his way, thereby scattering a number of things about the deck.

"I wish you'd be careful," said Baker, as he moved to gather up his things.

"Then keep your things out o' my way," gruffly returned Bunkton.

"They were not in your way."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I said the things were not in your way."

"And I say they were. Now don't you dispute me again."

"Very well,—have it your own way," calmly returned Baker, as he drew his bag closer in towards the bulkwarks.

"And don't you be impudent, neither," provokingly added Bunkton.

"Look ye, Bunkton, if you've any business of your own you'd better mind it."

"Eh, lubber? I'll show ye my business. Take that!"

As Bunkton spoke, he struck the young man upon the face. The crew had most of them gathered about the place, and arrangements were quickly made for a fight.

"Just come forward,—come forward, and I'll show ye my business," cried Bunkton, bristling about with his fists doubled up.

"A fight! a fight!" cried half a dozen of the men. "Don't stand that Baker."

The young man's eyes had flashed as he received the blow, and there was a quick quivering of the muscles in his hands, but he made no motion to strike.

"Aint you goin' to take it up?" asked Bunkton.

"No. I want nothing to do with you," returned Caleb.

"Then you are a coward!" uttered Bunkton, with a contemptuous tone and look.

Young Baker calmly replied to the taunt, and Bunkton became still more savage. Those who know anything about ocean life, will understand the sentiments of the rough crew upon such matters as the present. They could comprehend but one kind of courage, and the moment that Baker refused to fight they set him down as an arrant coward. At first they had been prepossessed in his favor, for Bunkton was a quarrelsome fellow, and they hoped Caleb would flog him; but when they saw him quietly turn away and resume his work, they began to taunt him too.

"What's all this?" asked Captain Jacobs, who was attracted to the spot. The matter was explained to him.

"Didn't resent it?" uttered the captain, looking with mingled surprise and contempt upon Caleb. "Why didn't you knock him down, Baker?"

"Because I don't want to fight with any man, sir."

"And will you allow yourself to be struck and not resent it?"

"I will defend myself in case of danger, but I will not so abase myself as to engage in a brutal fight when it can be possibly avoided. I have as yet done wrong to no man; but were I to fight one of my shipmates, I should wrong him and myself both."

"Then you will have yourself looked upon as one who may be struck with impunity."

A quick flush passed over the young man's face as the captain thus spoke, but he was soon calm.

"I mean, sir," he returned, "to give no one occasion to strike me; yet Bunkton struck me, but you can see that he already suffers more than I do."

Bunkton gave Caleb the lie, and again tried to urge him into a fight, but the captain interfered, and quiet was restored.

From that time Caleb Baker was looked upon by the crew as a coward. At first they taunted him, but his uniform kindness soon put a stop to these outward manifestations, and the feelings of the crew were expressed by their looks. Bunkton took every occasion he could to annoy the young man, for he had taken his oath that he would "have a fight out of the coward yet." The rest of the crew might have let the matter pass, had not Bunkton's continued behavior kept alive the idea of Baker's cowardice.

None save himself knew the great struggles that went on in the young man's bosom; but he had resolved that he would not fight, except in actual and necessary self-defense, and he adhered to his principle. He performed his duties faithfully, and Captain Jacobs was forced to admit that, though Baker was a coward, he was yet a good sailor.

Thus matters stood until the ship had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the Indian Ocean. It was towards the close of a day that had been sultry and oppressive, that a fitful breeze sprung up from the southward. It came in quick, cool gusts, and the broad canvas only flapped before it.

"We are likely to have a blow soon," remarked the mate.

"Not much, I think," returned the captain, as he took a survey of the horizon. "This spitting will soon die away, and I think the wind will then come out from the west'rd. However, it may be well enough to shorten sail. You may take in t'gallants'ls and close reef the tops'ls.

This order was quickly obeyed,' and as the captain had predicted, the spitting gusts died away, but there was no wind came out from the west'rd. It grew dark, but no wind had come. About ten o'clock those who were on deck were startled by a sudden darkening of the stars, and they saw a great black cloud rolling up from the southward. It soon hung over the ship like a black pall, and the men began to be frightened. The captain was called, but before he came on deck there came a crash as though the very heavens had been rent in sunder. The old ship trembled in every joint, and a huge ball of fire rolled down the mainmast. Another, and another crashing of the lightning came, and at length the electric light began to play about the ship in wild fantastic streams.

"The foremast is struck!" shouted one of the men. "See where its head is shivered."

All eyes were turned to the spot, and by the next wild flash the men could see that a dangerous havoc had been made with the mainmast. The cap was shivered, the starboard cheek was nearly stripped off, and the trestletrees were quivering. Of course the heavy topmast was only held in its place by the dubious trestletrees, and the main-top threatened every instant to come crashing upon the deck, with the long topmast and top-gallantmast in its company. Such a castastrophe would surely prove fatal to the ship, and all knew it.

But while all hands were gazing at this, another danger arose. The low, rumbling sound that had been growing in the southward had escaped the notice of the crew, and ere they knew it, the rushing, howling wind was upon them. The ship leaped like a frightened stag before the gale. The mate cut the maintop sheets, and the sail was snapped into ribbons. The foretopsail was clewed up, and the ship was got before the wind.

The lightning cloud was swept away, and it was dark as Erebus. The wind howled fearfully, but there was one sound more fearful than that. It was the creaking of the shattered trestletrees, as the fid of the topmast bore down upon them.

"O God!" ejaculated Captain Jacobs, "if the trestletrees give way we are lost! Hark! Hear them labor!"

Away up aloft, in the impenetrable darkness, stood the giant topmast, and all felt it could not stand there long. The men crowded aft, and with painfully beating hearts they heard the mast labor.

"If we could bring the ship broadside to," said the mate, "the weather rigging might be cut, and the mast would go overboard."

"True—true," returned the captain, "but who shall go aloft and do the job? There would be no foothold in the top, for that will go with a crash. The trestletrees are already shattered."

"If you will port the helm, I will make the trial," cried a clear, strong voice, which was at once recognizod as Caleb Baker's.

"It will be sure death," said Jacobs.

"Then let it be so," returned Caleb. "If I succeed, the rest of you may be saved; but now we are all in danger. Port the helm, and I will go."

Caleb took the axe from the mizzenmast, and soon his form was lost in the darkness, as he moved towards the starboard rigging. The helm was put a-port, and the ship gradually gave her starboard side to the gale. Soon the blow of an axe was heard—then another—and another. The ship heaved heavily over—then cracking—and then came the crash. The heavy topmast had gone clean over the side! Fragments of the trestle and crosstrees came rattling upon the deck, but all eyes were strained painfully towards the mast-head. The dim outline of the heroic man could be seen safely hanging by the mizzen topmast stay!

The ship was once more got before the wind, and ere long Baker came safely to the deck. He staggered aft to the binnacle, and there he sank, fainting and bruised, upon the deck! but he was quickly conveyed to the cabin, and his wants were all met.

Caleb's bruises were none of them bad, and in a few days he was again at his duty. The men eyed him anxiously, and they seemed uneasy as they met his smiles. The captain, too, changed color when he met the kind, noble look of the young man, but he soon overcame the false pride that actuated him, and stepping to the noble fellow's side, he took him by the hand.

"Caleb," said he, "If I have done wrong, I freely ask you to forgive me. I have called you a coward, but I did not know you."

"Think no more of it," said Caleb with a beaming eye. "I once promised to one whom I loved better than life—my mother—that I would never do a deed of which I might afterwards be ashamed."

Bunkton pressed forward. "Caleb," he said, seizing the hand of the young man in his hard fist," you must forgive me for what's passed. We'll be friends after this."

"Bless you, Bunkton, and friends we will be," returned Caleb.

"Yes," added Bunkton, "an' if you won't fight for yourself, I'll fight for you, if you ever stand in need of it."

"I tell you my men," said the Captain, "there's certainly *two kinds of courage*; and, after all, I don't know but that Caleb Baker's kind is the best. It takes a stronger and bigger heart to hold it, at all events."

A request made by Prince Arthur to be allowed to volunteer for service on the Gold Coast has been refused.

The Perils of the Sea.

The North German brig Calsow Stesow, a small vessel, not 300 tons, left New York for Constantinople last August, and on the 24th of that month a hurricane struck her. She was taken unawares, and went over on her beam ends, where she lay for an hour and a half, the crew lashed on to her port bulwarks, unable, apparently, to cut away the shrouds and stays. After the time named she relieved herself of everything but the lower masts, and righted; but she lay so low in the water with the waves which she had taken on board that the crew had to climb to the head of the foremast in order to avoid being drowned by the "green seas." Laden with a buoyant cargo, the brig did not founder, but she wallowed to and fro in the trough of the sea, constantly washed by the billows, so that night and day the five hands surviving, with the Captain and mate, had to cling for life to that fore-top. Six nights and four days the poor fellows were kept in their hard plight, without a morsel to eat or a drop of water to drink, the sea perpetually sweeping over their deck, and roaring certain death at them if they tried to come down to find a scrap of nourishment. On the sixth evening, like a tiger that has howled itself to exhaustion at the foot of a tree, the fierce billows quieted, and the weak, cramped wretches, six days starved, crept down and 'rummaged' for food. They found a case of preserved meat, some wine, lime-juice, and beer, and it 'helped them to live.' In spite of this, and a little more which they afterward extracted from the soaked cabins, they had still a dreadful time to pass. There was no shelter, and nothing to be had to support life but an odd tin or two of provisions; and first the boy died, then the boatswain, and afterward a sailor. For six days they had tasted nothing, and during ten days more the survivors had lived on the scantiest scraps, when a Spanish vessel, the Amable Asuncion, came in sight. She boarded the waterlogged, mastless brig, and found upon her deck four living men, too weak to heave the dead ones into the sea—gaunt, speechless, famished creatures—too far gone even to wave a flag or handkerchief, though they saw the Spaniard and his signal. The Dons were kind and clever, and fed the poor creatures so carefully on board their bark that the fluttering spark of life burned up again, and Captain, mate, carpenter, and a seaman were saved and brought in fair condition to Vigo. But what bitterness is there in death which these poor souls had not tasted, aloft six days, night and day, in gnawing hunger above that howling, tiger-like sea; and, after the storm, starving more or less on the shelterless deck for another ten days, with the dead, who must have seemed so much more fortunate, lying among them!

New York Boot and Shoe Market.

Business is quiet in the wholesale line, but few sales being made from day to day, though from all appearances there will soon be considerable activity, as there are already some buyers in the city looking through the assortments. A few sales of spring goods have been made, and occasional orders are received from dealers in the country for small assortments of the heavy styles. Most of the establishments have their samples on hand, and with fair stocks for a commencement are prepared to attend to customers, who are soon expected in force. The jobbers have their stocks in order, and have generally finished the settling up of their books, and are looking for buyers as soon as the holiday season has closed. Collections have resulted better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, and are still coming in. So far as we hear there is little disposition to defer payment longer than is possible. The manufacturers are, with few exceptions, making no goods yet, though preparations are going forward for an early resumption of work, and in another week the principal firms will be in full operation, as the orders are coming in quite freely for spring goods from the traveling agents as well as from regular customers. The prospects are much brighter than were anticipated a week ago, even, and we shall be much surprised if business does not turn out much better than was expected for the spring. There is no reason why it should not, as the dealers are holding very light stocks, and will be forced to supply themselves soon. The reputation of New-York-made shoes is gaining every year, and had the panic not occurred the past year would have been the most profitable known in the New York fine shoe trade. Prices for the coming season are fully up to those of last year, and in some lines higher figures are asked.

The auction business is just now at its dullest point, and the lots put up at the sales are quite limited in comparison to what they were a few weeks ago. Heavy goods are still called for, while the demand for spring styles is not yet sufficient to warrant any extended offering.

A Grand Dress.

The lace dress which was manufactured by the Compagnie des Indes of Paris for the Empress Eugenie, and which is of the lately revived old Venetian point, is thus described by a lady correspondent in Vienna: "The ex-Empress Eugenie's lace dress is the all-absorbing attraction of the lace department. The stitch of which it is made, you know, was lost for ages, and had only been recovered through the exertions of the ex-Empress of France just before her downfall and exile. It is made up over black velvet, and shows to fine effect on that fabric. The underskirt is in one piece, not flounced, its design being a heavy scalloped border of roses and tulips entwined with leaves, and interlacing with another border formed of fine scallops of forget-me-nots and ivy leaves. Each scallop has a medallion figure filled with roses, tulips, and forget-me-nots imbedded in an urn of exquisite workmanship. Another medallion semi-encircles this one, and the two are tied with a true-lover's knot carried around the whole underskirt. This true-lover's knot tying the medallions and interlacing over the whole is considered the gem of the design. A square court train of black velvet, trimmed with lace half a yard wide, of the same design, covers the back of the dress. It is formed of two breadths which are united in the back with a shell work of black velvet one-eighth of an inch wide. This train unites with an overskirt open in front, with broad lappels turned back and faced with peach-colored satin. The corsage and sleeves of velvet are trimmed with a bertha and ruffles of the lace. A handkerchief and fan in lace of the same stitch and design accompany this magnificent dress, to which no price can be attached."

Russian Soldiers' Food.—The expedition to Khiva has brought into notice a rival to the celebrated German Erbswurst. The Russian soldiers were fed chiefly on biscuits composed of one-third of flour of rye, one-third of beef reduced to powder, and one-third of sauer-kraut also reduced to powder. The soldiers are stated to have had a great relish for this food, and their good health during the expedition is attributed in great part to the use of it.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

It is a higher exhibition of Christian manliness to be able to bear trouble than to get rid of it.

God's blessing is on work. And activity, systematic and faithful, is the ordained law of health, of growth, and of this world's advancement.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

Those things that are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well directed pursuit.

What are crosses to thy comforts, thy miseries to thy mercies, thy days of sickness to thy days of health, thy days of weakness to thy days of strength, thy days of scarcity to thy days of plenty?

He that, by giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth.—*Franklin.*

How watchful we must be to keep the crystal well clear, that it be not made turbid by our contact with the world, so that it will not reflect objects. If I would preserve my relation to Nature, I must make my life more moral, more pure and innocent. The problem is as precise and simple as a mathematical one. I must not live loosely, but more and more consistently. How can we expect a harvest of thought who have not had a seed time of character?—*Thoreau.*

A Lady's Opinion of a Sleeping Car.

And here, while the dusky hand of our ever-attentive "amendment" prepared our couch for the night-watches, let me say one word about sleeping-cars. I know they are elegant in every detail—that everything is done to insure the comfort of travelers, so that they may sleep as comfortably and rest as securely as e'en they might in "home, sweet home;" but how about the dressing conveniences? A woman's toilet, to be satisfactorily performed, demands some other position than prone upon the face. Likewise, it is somewhat more agreeable to perform portions of the toilet unobserved by the multitude. Men either are not burdened with modesty, or they have minds that soar so far above the feminine that they give no thought to the embarrassment attendant upon the method and manner of disposing one's self in those close quarters. A woman carefully extinguishes herself behind the curtains, slyly unlooses a lace, envelops herself decorously in a large water-proof, not daring to lay aside her chignon for fear of a surprise, and to stow herself away uncomfortable and depressed. The stranger in the bunk avove leisurely divests himself of his outer garments, pulls off boots, loosens suspenders, and bounds into bed with graceful ease, rather enjoying the situation! I think if there could be a lady's car for sleeping and toilet, exclusive of gentlemen, it would be a great advancement in wayfaring civilization. I thought so this morning, especially when I awoke from uneasy slumbers to find the foot-board fallen, and a group of serene-browed men gazing smilingly upon my sleeping beauty. Let us have separate cars, good people, and we can ask nothing more of you in the way of luxury and restful ease.

His Identity Discovered.

A wealthy widow, of Paris or vicinity, had a wild and dissipated son, who disappeared in 1870, and was supposed for two years to be dead. At the end of that time his mother received a letter from an army officer, stating that a soldier, severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian war, had been taken prisoner to Prussia, and had papers on his person that indicated him to be her son. He had been wounded in the head, which produced insanity, but he was slowly recovering. She had no doubt that the man was her son, but when he was brought into her presence with his face disfigured by frightful scars, she could not accept him as the son she had lost, and believing that the papers which he carried had been obtained in some lawless manner, had him arrested as an adventurer, her nephews, who expected to be her heirs, encouraging this step. As his mind and body were both unsound, he was removed to an insane asylum, where health and reason came back to him. He then wrote a letter to his mother touching so minutely upon matters known only to themselves, that she was convinced, and acknowledged him as her child. Still the suit against him is being conducted by his cousins, who will not allow the lady to reclaim her son if they can prove a break in the chain of identity, and the case promises to have many interesting as well as wearisome features before it is concluded. In comment upon this case comes the remark, "A successful villain is by no means to be despised; the knave has material in him which is worth having." A fallacy! Wickedness is a weed early cultivated, and by its very luxuriance finally destroys itself, thus making room for more useful growths.

Mothers, Speak Kindly.

Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and they often become permanent habits in them. When mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, while in many a home where the low, firm tone of mother, or the decided look of her steady eye, is law, they always think of obedience, either in or out of sight. Oh, mother! it is worth a great deal to cultivate that excellent thing in woman, a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or willful pranks of the little one, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens at all; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the turf. So, too, will they remember a harsh and angry tone. Which legacy will you leave to your children?

Ditto.—An honest man, looking over a bill found, "To 3 lbs. sugar. To 6 lbs. ditto." He went to his wife and said: "Here is a pretty charge. What on earth have you done with so much ditto?" She declared she never had any ditto in the house in her life. So back the man posted to the store and reported, and received an explanation. On his return, his wife asked him if he had learned what it meant. "Yes," he said, "it means that I'm a darned old fool, and you are ditto."

The Land of the Midnight Sun.

Norway and Sweden.

Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu, in his new lecture, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," says: There is a country far away from our shore—far away toward the icy north. It is a glorious land, with bold and magnificent mountains; with deep, narrow, well-sheltered valleys, wild ravines, picturesque and lovely lakes, immense glaciers—the largest in Europe, and, perhaps, the largest in the world—immense forests of pine, birch, and fir trees, the solitude of which seem to sooth the turbulent spirit of man, countless rivulets, which in their flight toward the sea, fall in a thousand cascades, rivers and streams which rush into the chasms below in gigantic waterfalls that astonish the delighted beholder. In the north of that land the sun shines day and night in June, July, and part of August. At that period no stars are to be seen. The moon sheds no lustre upon the earth. The summer is short. It is just long enough to give time to the wild flowers to bloom and fade away. Then cold winds blow and grass begins to look yellow and leaves begin to wither, and swallows and other birds fly toward the South; the moon shines once more, and at last there is no more sun to be seen. Then the heavens seem to be in a blaze of light. How many nights have I traveled miles and miles, and enjoyed the magnificent scenery and glorious climate of that country! It is the "Land of the Midnight Sun." I love these Scandinavians. I love these pleasant-hearted and blue-eyed people. I love their kindness, their honesty. There is no people in the world so good as this northern people of Europe. Churches are seen everywhere, and the church in that country is the grand stand-point. Schools also abound. Of course, they are not like our public schools, but, nevertheless, they are good schools. The people are Protestant and Lutheran.

I had an idea before I went to Scandinavia, that it was a sort of wild country, having a population that was only half civilized, but that is a mistake. They all know how to read and write. In the public schools the pupils are obliged to learn French, English and German. It is a good land—that "Land of the Midnight Sun"—and I am going to try to lead you into it. On a fine summer's day I left Stockholm, which, by the way, is one of the most delightful and interesting cities in Europe. Toward mid-day we came to a place where we were going to get dinner. I came to a large hall in the midst of which was a table, on which was a very white table-cloth. The meat and vegetables were cooked, and I sat down expecting one of the servants to ask me what I was going to eat, when, to my astonishment, every man commenced to help himself. I ate also, and when I had finished the meal I expected to be asked for money. Nothing of the kind. When we had done we went to the counter, our word was trusted, we paid the cost (twenty-five cents) and then left. While I was in Stockholm I thought I would very much like to see the King. He came to the city two days after my arrival and received me in the most charming and agreeable manner. He asked me to spend the next day at his summer palace, a few miles from Stockholm, and of course I gladly accepted the invitation. When I went there I saw no policemen, no soldiers, no servants, and when I entered the apartment in which the King was, I found him in his shirt sleeves engaged in painting. I then left to see the "Midnight Sun," and, to my astonishment, met an old gentleman of seventy-six, from Philadelphia, who was bound on a similar mission. It was in the summer, and there was no snow. After a time I got to the farms, and to my utter astonishment found that the cows were fed on raw fish. Then after a while I found that not only the cows, but the sheep and goats were fed on raw fish.

Finally I reached Finland. The Fins are exceedingly agreeable people. Now and then I would come upon a church in the desert, as you might say, and there around the church was the graveyard. No matter if you die 200 or 300 miles away, your people carry your body to that grave yard to be buried there. I found the clergy well educated and exceedingly simple and amiable. Then I went on following the "midnight sun" days and days. Finally I reached the northern extremity of Europe, and what a grand finish it was to my journey! There stood that midnight sun and that Polar sea in all its stillness and beauty. At last I was obliged to leave it. I went to study the Norwegians. I found that three of my books had been translated into Norwegian and Swedish, and that the people knew me somewhat by name. I admired the simplicity of the rich, the modesty of the women, and the simplicity of the whole people. Never have I seen such honesty as I have experienced among the people there. The simplicity of manner among the rich surprised me. I remember being in a magnificent country seat in the south of Sweden, owned by a man whose annual income from land was $15,000, and yet his wife daily appeared in a calico dress, with nothing in the shape of apparnment except a velvet ribbon round her neck. The simplicity of the engagement ring is remarkable. Even the king would not think of giving more than a simple gold ring as an engagement ring. After marriage, two rings are worn, and three when the lady has a family of children. The way to travel in Sweden is exceedingly pleasant. The roads are just as good as in Central Park. People fancy it is a long way to go to Sweden. It only takes twelve days. Go direct to London, and from there two boats a week leave for Christiana and Stockholm, the duration of the journey being about fifty or sixty hours.' The more I knew the people the more I loved them. They are a grand, noble race—a good, steady, honest, law-abiding people, and I hope lots of them will come here.

A New Fuel.

A Belgian paper publishes a letter from Hasselt, announcing the discovery of a succedaneum for coal. The letter says: "Two days ago a peasant of our neighborhood went the round of all the coffee houses with a sack containing earth. He said that he had found the means of heating rooms with that substance impregnated with a solution of soda. He made the experiment before a crowd of people, and succeeded. Next day the whole town was in great excitement. Everybody had tried the new discovery, and I did the same. Following the man's instructions, I filled a scuttle three-quarters with small coal, and the remaining fourth with vegetable mould; I then sent for a halfpenny worth of carbonate of soda, which I dissolved in half a litre of water, and then mixed up the solution with the rest. This quantity has been sufficient to warm my room from 2 P. M. till 7 P. M."

A man rode from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kansas City last week under a sleeping car, by holding himself upon the trucks and resting his feet upon the brake beam. At the latter place he was discovered and ordered away, but was so numb with cold that he fell on the track, and the train, suddenly moving, crushed him to death.

The Virginius Captives.

The Treatment Harsh and Often Barbarous—The Death Menace Held Over the Heads of the Survivors of the Two Massacres.

A reporter, who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival at New York with the Virginius survivors on board, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular—namely, that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. The Tornado with the captured Virginius arrived in the harbor of Santiago in the manner already described. A fact which has not, however, generally been known, by the statements of the prisoners now comes to light, which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and nearly all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches, and other valuables. The prisoners were taken to the jail of Santiago soon after their arrival in port. The jail is a low, gloomy-looking structure, situated near the harbor, in one of the lower portions of the city. Through its dismal portal the unfortunate captives were driven; here they were crowded together like cattle; here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to separate cells—indeed, there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail, but the entire party of nearly 200 were driven into a small room hardly 50 feet long by 15 feet wide. Here they were obliged to live as best they could, though the air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions, which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality, and hardly fitted to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water. Ryan, Varona, Del Sol, and Cespedes were speedily separated from their companions, and after a speedy trial before a Spanish court-martial were sentenced to immediate death. On the morning of Nov. 4, their companions looked upon them for the last time, and a few hours later they fell riddled with bullets in the trenches which surround the slaughter-house.

The fate of their companions soon became known to the captives in prison, and they tremblingly awaited the developments which were hourly expected. Three days later their ranks were again diminished, and Captain Fry and his brave companions went forth to death. From this time forward the prisoners were in hourly fear for their own safety. Their fears were not unknown to their captors, and again and again they were told that the day of their death had come. Not only were they told that they must die, but the priests were admitted to their presence, and on several occasions they made what they supposed to be their dying confessions. As the time appointed for their death arrived, none of the Spaniards appeared to lead them forth to execution, and they were led to suppose that the day for their death had been postponed. Again and again was this torture inflicted upon them, and every possible means for increasing their mental suffering was resorted to.

In an interview with Commander Braine of the Juniata, Governor De La Rois of Santiago pledged his honor that none of the prisoners should be removed or executed until the commander of the Juniata had received due notification. On that very night the prisoners were stealthily taken from the jail, and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so sick as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanilla it was met by the mail steamer coming in the opposite direction. On board this steamer was General Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago. She turned about, but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel.

The Spanish soldiers are regarded rather contemptuously by United States Navy officers, and they have not feared to express their opinions freely. It was feared by the Spaniards that the threats of the naval officers might be carried into execution, and the prisoners could easily have been rescued from their former quarters. In the Morro their treatment was similar to what had preceded, though their experience here was short. The orders from Madrid demanded that they should be delivered on the 16th of December. Many have condemned Burriel for his delay in surrendering the prisoners, but the officers of the Juniata declare that he seems to have done as well as he was able. He was in readiness on the 16th inst. to treat with the United States officers concerning their delivery. It was not until the 18th, however, that all the arrangements were completed, and that was the day fixed for their transfer to the Juniata.

It was at sunrise on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 18, that the remaining prisoners of the Virginius were led forth from their dungeon, as they expected, to meet the fate of their companions. Their inhuman captors were still deceiving them on every possible occasion, and torturing them both on body and mind. They had been told that morning to prepare for death; the priests had entered the prison, and had administered the solemn duties of their office, and they were then led forth in the same manner as Ryan and Fry had been a few weeks before. Some of the number were still skeptical, however, as to so speedy a doom, for the frequency of Spanish threats had deprived them of their terror. Even on the march to the water's edge the Spaniards continued their threats and devised new means of torture. They were at length all placed on board a scow or large raft and slowly towed out into the stream. The Juniata was lying a short distance away, with the Stars and Stripes floating above her. Her officers were crowding the decks, and with powerful glasses were straining their eyes to catch the changes on the countenances of the prisoners.

Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded in the hold of the vessel, where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison; the darkness was almost continuous; the food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity; the water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted mainly of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the Virginius prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless creatures confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them the larger portion of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation, and sometimes on no provocation at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

On the return to Santiago they were remanded to jail, and Commander Grimes was allowed to visit some of the American prisoners to make them some slight presents and to extend to them hopes of speedy rescue. Even this privilege, however, was soon withdrawn, and no communication was afterward allowed. A short time before their delivery the prisoners were removed from the jail in Santiago to the Morro, several miles below, where their treatment was no better than before. This march of a half dozen miles was also performed by night, and many of the prisoners suffered severely on the way. The motive leading to this course of action was undoubtedly the fancied insecurity of the prisoners in the Santiago jail. The United States men-of-war Juniata, Kansas and Wyoming, and the Niobe, of the navy of Great Britain, were lying in the harbor, and the threats made by their commanders were received with respect by the easily-daunted inhabitants of the city.

They saw the steamer, but for a long time seemed not to realize that they were destined so speedily to stand upon her deck. Slowly the Spanish tug dragged itself along, and as she approached nearer the faces of the prisoners were seen to change. Still, however, it seemed rather the inspiration of the Stars and Stripes than the hope of speedy freedom that moved them.

A moment later, and the pondrous scow swung around under the stern of the United States steamer, and the prisoners were no longer masters of their own emotions. As one of their number stood out prominently among his comrades, and as the truth flashed upon him, he gave one triumphant shout, and swung his hat wildly in the air. It was the single spark needed to fire a magazine, and his shout had not died on the air when it was taken up and echoed and re-echoed by his companions, and the shores and the harbor of Santiago rang with cheers for the flag of the United States. The Spanish officers looked on in moody silence, but made no other demonstration of their disapproval. Like madmen, the liberated captives rushed upon the decks of the Juniata. Like children, they cried when they found themselves free from their barbarian persecutors. They were hungry, and many of them nearly naked. They were clothed only with the thin, tattered garments which had formed their prison garb. There on the deck were ranged the abundant stores which the foresight of the officers of the Juniata had provided, and the needs of all were abundantly supplied. Many of them clung to their ragged prison garments most tenaciously and looked on with almost mournful eyes when they saw them thrown away. Said an officer of the Juniata: "It was one of the saddest and gladdest sights I ever saw, when we gave them clothing, which they hardly knew what to do with, and they clung to their rags as if they were old friends."

Upon their reception they were provided with quarters as comfortable as possible on board the Juniata, and were furnished means of bathing, and clothing themselves in decent garments.

Co-operation in Fall River.

An officer of a co-operative association at Fall River, Mass., has recently furnished the following statement concerning its history: "Early in February, 1867, a few working men held a meeting in a private house in Fall River, and took the preliminary steps to form a co-operative association. By the 20th of the same month thirty-five members had enrolled their names, and the paid-up shares amounted to $2,124. A small store was rented in Pleasant street, and for a few weeks the officers went to the store after doing their day's work and amused themselves by carrying out orders on a wheelbarrow, but afterward bought a horse and wagon. At the close of that year the association was reorganized on a better basis, with a capital of $3,600, and the number of members had increased to sixty-five. Early in the spring of 1868 a large store on Bedford street was purchased for $5,000, and at the end of that year the membership had increased to 129 and the capital to $7,000. The membership has steadily increased, until now it numbers over 200. Each member pays an admission fee of $1, and each share is $10. Every member must own at least one share before he can vote or hold office in the association, and no member is allowed to own over thirty shares. Last April the store on Bedford street, which five years ago was bought for $5,000, was sold for $15,000, and the $10,000 profit has been constituted a consolidated fund. The association has erected this year, on Bedford street, a large block, 70 by 40 feet, containing three stores and ten tenements. The association run a grocery store, a butcher's shop, and a boot and shoe store. From Dec. 21, 1867, to Sept. 21, 1873, the sales amounted to $327,689.92, the investments $39,272.05, and the withdrawals $24,755.99. The members' dividends were $27,772.34, and the non-members' $3,744.59, making the total profits $31,516.93. For the quarter ending Sept. 21, the dividends on purchases were twelve cents on a dollar for members, and eight cents for non-members, with ten per cent. per annum on shares."

A New Confidence Dodge.

Strange as it may seem, a new confidence dodge has been developed. Early in the afternoon two well-dressed men entered the house of Sophia Heheman, a widow living on Le Grand Pike, near Bonaventura Church. One of them represented himself to be Mr. Adae, Consul from Germany for this city, and the other a gentleman just from the Faderland. Both professed to have known the husband of the lady, and in the course of a few moments' conversation talked themselves into her good graces. An hour after another man entered and inquired where one Mr. Welder lived. The widow told him it was some two miles off. Upon receiving this information, he said it was too bad. He was going to his friend's house to collect a bill with which to pay his taxes, and that now he would be too late, and have to pay the penalty. He pulled out and studied his watch as he spoke. Consul Adae (?) thereupon suddenly recognized him, and said that he was welcome to what he had, about $50. This would not do, however, he needed $200. Suddenly he bethought himself of some watches which he had purchased to send as presents to the old country. He would leave them with the widow if she could let him have the additional $150. Mrs. Heheman, encouraged by the pretended Consul's confidence in the borrower, agreed to let him have the amount and handed it over, taking the watches as security. He went off to pay his taxes. The Consul and her husband's friend lingered to arrange for a visit of the lady to the Consulate to sign papers for a legacy, of which "Adae" had told her on first entering, and then departed to divide the booty with their confederate. Of course the watches proved worthless.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The steamer Gipsy Queen has been sunk on the River Tyne. Many lives were lost.

A Bold Robbery.

One of the most bold and audacious robberies that has occurred, recently took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. K. Soutter, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at a point about half way between New Brighton and West New Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. Soutter and family were visiting in New York City, leaving the servants in charge of the house. The inmates were a man-servant named Robert Armstrong, a young man small in stature, three servant girls, and two female friends of the latter, who were engaged at a game of cards in the kitchen. About nine o'clock they were surprised by a body of masked men, who entered in true dramatic style, with drawn revolvers, and one of them, who appeared to be the captain of the gang, commanded them all to keep perfectly quiet, and they would not be harmed; that they came to obtain plunder, and plunder they would have. They then took a table-cloth, and tearing it into strips, pinioned the arms of each of the females behind them, and secured them to chairs. Armstrong was handcuffed and also tied to a chair. One of the burglars then sat down by them to prevent them from making any outcry or an attempt to escape, while the rest of the gang proceeded to ransack the house. After securing all the jewelry to be found in dressing cases and bureaus, they turned their attention to a large iron safe in the dining room, where the silverware was kept. About 1 o'clock in the morning, having drilled the safe and charged it with powder, preparatory to blowing it open, the Captain re-entered the kitchen and notified the prisoners that an explosion was about to follow, warning them not to make an outcry, or he would shoot them. One of the men then took a valuable piano cover, and, saturating it with water, placed it over the safe, presumedly to deaden the sound of the explosion. Having secured the contents of the safe, they arranged it in portable shape, and turned their attention to refreshments.

They found several bottles of brandy and a quantity of cigars in a cupboard, with which they proceeded to an upper room, where they reveled for upward of an hour, singing songs and drinking, after which they replenished the fire in the range, and all but one took their leave. He remained until five o'clock in the morning, when he also left. One of the girls, after a struggle, freed herself, and set her companions at liberty. Some carpenters at work on a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street, were called, and one of them sawed the handcuffs from the wrists of Armstrong. Mr. Soutter was then sent for, and arrived during the forenoon. A reporter called upon him at his residence, but he declined giving any information of the affair. The value of the property stolen is said to be about $5,000. The house is built of wood, two stories in height, and stands some distance from the main road, and about 100 yards from the Shore Line Horse Railway. No trace has been found of the robbers. A boat which was moored in the vicinity was stolen, and found near the Quarantine landing. It is thought to be possible that the thieves escaped in that way by taking the early boat to New York. The thieves are described as being large, powerfully-built men, of nearly the same stature.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

Mrs. May Robinson committed suicide in Ypsilanti, Mich., a few days since, drowning herself in a cistern. She was nearly thirty years of age, and had passed an eventful career. Her maiden name was Barlow, and at the age of sixteen she married William Stevens of Wayne. With him she lived several years; but they lived unhappily, and six years ago they were divorced, she retaining the custody of their children, aged respectively seven and five years. Leaving these with her mother she went to Ohio, and acted as a detective in the United States secret service. On the 20th of last month Mrs. Stevens was married in Ypsilanti to William J. Robinson of Centerton, Ohio, but still remained with her mother, Robinson intending to move to Texas early the coming year. Robinson testified that his wife told him that a young man named Barr, with whom she became acquainted during her residence in Ohio, had shot at her on three different occasions, the last time while she was living in Ann Arbor, thus causing her to move to Ypsilanti, and that she was afraid he would yet kill her. Exactly what the cause of Barr's enmity was is not known; but it is hinted that the deceased as a detective worked up a case wherein Barr was directly concerned, and the exposing of which was to his injury. Mrs. Robinson had but partially recovered from an attack of bilious fever at the time of her death, and it is surmised that she committed suicide while temporarily insane. It would seem, however, that there was an object in her death, for five insurance policies have come to light, as follows: Five thousand dollars each in the Michigan Mutual, New York Mutual and Home; $3,000 in the National of Washington, and $1,500 in the Massachusetts Mutual. These policies were all obtained by Mrs. Robinson of Ann Arbor agents, and all during the past three months, that of the Michigan Mutual being the first, and this was obtained about the middle of September. The premium notes in each case were made payable quarterly, so that upon each policy but a single payment had been made. The policies are all in favor of her children, and by the terms of her will her mother is made executrix.

Brahminism is professed by 110,000,000 of human souls.

The resignation of U. S. Minister Sickles has been accepted.

A Spanish prize court setting in Havana condemned the Virginius as a lawful prize.

The mercantile marine of Great Britain numbers 7,850,472 tons of steam and sailing vessels; America has but 2,680,193.

You can guess how cold it is around St. Paul by the fact that a young lady froze to death in a sleigh while riding four miles, and a young man had his arm around her all the time.

"I would rather," said a prominent New York merchant in our hearing, "give a five-figure credit to a young house having fifty thousand dollars' worth of cash and fifty thousand dollars' worth of brains, than to an old established concern with a hundred thousand cash and no brains for business."

A lad in Worcester, Mass., has been fined $5 and costs, amounting to $14.50, for stealing a copy of a daily newspaper from the door of a subscriber. In passing sentence, the Judge said it was not the mere market value of the goods stolen that called for severe punishment, but the great annoyance attending such petty pilfering.

"I found it very inconvenient, and a great loss of time," says Chateaubriand, "to dine before seven o'clock. My wife wanted to dine at five o'clock, and insisted upon that hour. After many arguments and many heated discussions, we finally compromised upon six o'clock—an hour very inconvenient to us both. This is what they call domestic concessions."

A Valuable Possession.

We never hear of an instance presence of mind without thinking of a story once heard. Two gentlemen, neither of whom could swim, went on a fishing expedition together; on the boat were, beside themselves, two essential things: a box of cigars and a case of brandy. Time passed away in a very harmless manner to the little fishes; but at last something occurred: owing to the influence of the—well, probably *cigars*—one gentleman lost his balance and attempted to fall overboard; whereupon the other lustily shouted, "A shark! a shark!" The intelligence was so unexpected to the terrified listener, that by a superhuman effort of strength he fell inside the craft instead of outside. Instantly realizing the situation, and not being devoid of wit, he said, gravely, "Well done, Jones; your presence of mind saved my absence of body." That's very good—isn't it, for a story? However, there is no doubt that many people are peculiarly gifted with this invaluable quality which is called presence of mind—a quality which should be assiduously cultivated by all. Were parents and teachers accustomed to show their young ones how self-command in some unexpected emergency, as in an outbreak of fire at midnight, would not only save themselves, but rescue a whole company of friends or fellow pupils, were the various means of escape shown, and the necessity of instant decision enforced, many a valuable life (to say nothing of property) would be saved. So intelligent a community as ours ought not, in this advanced period of thought, to be so easily overwhelmed by calamity, when one woman's prompt and resolute aid would stop the stream at its fountain head. By constant training the nerves may be brought under perfect control, and self-command under dangerous circumstances be more readily retained than lost; and surely such a result is worth striving for. Maria Edgeworth tells a story bearing on this subject: In the house of her great grandmother, powder was stored in the upper rooms of the mansion, according to the then prevalent custom. One day a stupid servant-girl was sent to procure something in the garret: when the maid came back and was asked for her candle, which she had carried without any candlestick, she answered "It was sticking in the cask of black dirt up there." Not a moment was to be lost Mrs. Edgeworth flew up-stairs, dashed the candle upon the floor, and fell herself, overcome by nervous excitement. She had saved the house and all within its walls. Remarkable courage of this kind was displayed by Eli Breem. A railroad bridge had just been destroyed by fire. An express train was approaching. Eli was determined to hazard his life to save others. He ran to meet the advancing engine, spread his little arms as widely as possible, and succeeded in gaining the engineer's attention—who stopped the train just in time to prevent a terrible disaster.

Waiting for a Dinner.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was finished and the cars commenced running, there was a lofty feeling among the people of Omaha. It was to be the biggest city outside of the planet Neptune, and they wanted everything—theatres, operas, circuses, dog fights, and bull rings. There were restaurants at various corners, but "Le Grand Restaurants" was on the "Euro-*pea*-an" plan, and conducted in high style. The best waiters at hand were procured, not all from la belle France, but there was a mixture of red, black, and "yaller border ruffian."

A good-looking stranger, with stamps to invest, stopped over at Omaha one night. He went to the "grande" eating-house. "Can you bring me a good dinner?"

Waiter—"Yaas, sir; what lee haave?"

Guest—"Have you roast beef?"

"Yaas."

"Bring me a roast for one, with boiled potatoes, cauliflower, cold baked beans, and a pint of claret."

"Yaas, sir; all right."

The guest waited twenty minutes, and became impatient. He cried out: "Waiter, where's my dinner?"

"On 'ee stove, a bakin'."

"What's on the stove, baking?"

"Roas' beef, sar; finest beef ever see; sixteen-pound piece, out of that ar tearriffick bull."

"What?"

"Out of eer great Texas bull, what cum down roarin', Tuesday, an' was shot. Thaim's his harns!"

The stranger looked up, and over the doorway, sure enough, were a pair of stubbed horns, on which he counted thirteen rings.

"Oh!" said he, "yes! got it on, eh—all roasting, nice?"

"Yaas," said the stranger.

"Then," said the stranger, "I'll take the train for Chicago, and return next week, Thursday. I am going over to get my teeth set—have it all ready and hot when I return."

"Waiter—"Yaas, sir; 't'll be ready and hot."

"Farewell, and forever farewell!" said the stranger, grating his teeth, and casting a hasty glance at the stubbed horns of the "tearriffick bull." He didn't locate any lots in Omaha.

Going to the City.

I dread nothing more than to hear young men saying, "I am going to the city." If they ask me, as they often do, when I am traveling about the country, what chances there are for a lawyer in the city, I say, "Just the chance a fly has on a spider's web; go down and be eaten up!" If they ask me what chances there are for a mechanic in the city, I say, "Good! good! there Death carries on a wholesale and retail business! The mechanic art flourishes finely! Coffin-making is admirable! Men are dying ten times as fast as anywhere else!" If a man's bones are made of flint, if his muscles are made of leather; if he can work sixteen or eighteen hours a day, and not wink, and then sleep, scarcely winking; if, in other words, he is built for mere toughness, then he can go into the city, and go through the ordeal which business men and professional men are obliged to go through who succeed. The conditions of city life may be made healthy so far as the physical constitution is concerned; but there is connected with the business of the city so much competition, so much rivalry, so much necessity for industry, that I think there is a perpetual, chronic, wholesale violation of natural law. There are ten men that can succeed in the country, where there is one that can succeed in the city.—*Exchange.*

A Fair Way to Put It.

You cannot fully understand their position. It is your part to do your best work with the least grumbling, and to make your family expenses as light as possible. An employer is likely to have little heart for continuing to hire you, if, while he is missing his income, you are squandering yours. Let him see that you are willing to bear a part of his burden, and he will be more ready to help you with yours; for you, too, can best be religious by being considerate of those whose trouble is next door to yours. Employers and employed are the nearest neighbors we know of, and they ought to be the first to show each other mercy.

Mad Stone.—A lady of Richmond has a mad stone, for which she paid $1,600, and which she permitted another lady to apply three times to a mad-dog bite at the rate of $15 a time. Some 300 persons have been cured by the stone, so that the owner has now an ample fortune, probably, and the price of mad stones has gone up amazingly. Some people think that a good hard cobble-stone would be equally serviceable, particularly if it were vigorously applied to the head of the animal itself.

Carbonite is a new article of fuel found only in the James River, Va. It is a substitute for cannel coal, and costs two-thirds as much, burns freely, but without smoke, sulphur or bituminous odor, and so nearly consumes itself that but 2½ per cent. of ashes is left. It burns longer than anthracite or cannel, and affords a beautiful and pure

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 22, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Allen G. Thurman, democrat, has been re-elected United States senator from Ohio.

Our member, Mr. Orvis, has been placed upon nearly all the most important standing committees of the lower house, viz: Constitutional reform; Revision; Judiciary general; ways and means; education; counties and townships.

In the state senate, on 14, Mr. Warfel presented the petition of twenty-five electors of the Seventeenth senatorial district contesting the election of Andrew H. Dill. The petition declares that B. F. Waggonseller received 8,440 legal votes and A. H. Dill 8,080 votes and was therefore duly elected. It is proposed to throw out several election polls in Northumberland county on the ground of the reception of alleged fraudulent votes and various informalities.

The Democratic members of the House paid a deserved compliment to a worthy man in the nomination of the Hon. John H. Orvis, of Centre county, for Speaker of that body. During the last session Mr. Orvis, by reason of his very great ability, was put forth as the leader of the Democracy, a position which he discharged with fidelity, and to him we are indebted for many of the exposures of Ring manipulations which have alarmed the people and which it is hoped will now come to an end. We regret that his election did not follow, as he is peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties which devolve upon that officer.—*Sharon Times.*

As the next house of representatives, will, in all probability, be democratic, it will be an easy matter to confer the speakership upon our representative *then*, who deserves the honor. It is within the power of the democracy of this county to place this within the reach of Mr. Orvis by re-electing him. Let old Centre have the speakership next winter—Mr. Orvis would make a capital presiding officer.

If but half of what correspondents of Administration newspapers write about life in Washington be true, the country is having a veritable petticoat government at the Federal Capitol. One of these chaps perhaps inspired by a sorely disquieted Senator, wrote to his paper the other day that many members of the Senate found themselves in a quandary on the question of confirming or rejecting Williams for Chief Justice. Grant threatened revenge upon all who refused to vote for his candidate. The Senators' wives on the other hand State that they would not have recognized Mrs. Williams as entitled to the first call from them, and threatened war upon their husbands if that lady should be elevated to the pround position of "Mrs. Chief Justice." Hence Senators would have to choose between political war with Grant or domestic war with their wives—not a very enviable position to say the least—had not Williams relieved them by sensibly declining the position tendered him.

In the House, on 17th inst., Mr. Orvis presented a memorial from seventy-five citizens of Centre county asking for the repeal of the local option law. Also, one from sixty-four citizens of Centre county of similar import. Also, one from citizens of Centre county praying for an extension of the law prohibiting the hunting of deer with dogs in said county.

Grant threatens to nominate Jeremiah S. Black for Chief Justice, should the Senate refuse to confirm Cushing. He says: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief Justice, and you refused him, because you said that he didn't know enough. Then I sent in the name of a man who is recognized by the bar as a thorough lawyer, and you object to him because you say he is an atheist. If you reject him, I will send the name of Jeremiah S. Black." Now the question arises, will Judge Black prove acceptable to the President's right bower, the Pittsburg Dispatch, or his left bower, the Gazette, or can it be that one or both of the journals have suggested Judge Black for nomination. Who knows.;

A Better Prospect For the South.

The following despatch sent by President Grant to Governor Davis of Texas, meets with approval in all quarters, save from a few carpet-baggers and mischief-makers who have relied upon Federal bayonets to protect them in their outrages and robberies in the South:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 12, 1874.

To Governor Davis, Austin, Tex.:

Your despatches and letters reciting the action of the Supreme Court of Texas in declaring the late election unconstitutional and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence are received.

The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under it, and cannot therefore be granted.

The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?

(Signed) U. S. Grant.

Upon Pinchback and the other Representatives of the Kellogg government, who have just returned here, this despatch fell like a thunder clap for it says plainly there is to be no further Federal interference with State elections in the South. That at least is the interpretation placed upon it by Southern Congressmen. If the carpet-baggers in the South are compelled to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots they know full well that their occupation is gone, and that the time has arrived when the Southern people are to come into their own. If under this new order of things Congress should decide to order a new election in Louisiana there will not be a vestige left of the so-called Kellogg government in that State or the corrupt ring in and around it.

The Coal Miners.

THE MINERS PREPARED FOR A STRIKE THE ENTIE ESEASON—DETERMINED NOT TO WORK FOR REDUCED WAGES.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 13.—Rumors are rife concerning a general strike among the miners throughout the anthracite coal region and no little excitement is already manifested. A meeting of the miners and laborers association of this county was held at Plymouth a day or two since and was attended by over seven hundred miners. They concluded to unite with the national organization at the last meeting which was held at Cleveland last fall and to place themselves under its care and discretion. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that wages for which they had been working were too low; that the operators could afford to pay more, and that an advance should be demanded for the basis of 1874.

A prominent officer of the miners and laborers association stated to-day that the miners were fully prepared for a strike for the winter season and under no circumstances will they submit to a reduction of wages. The operators of this section have not asked for a reduction of wages but will not consent to make any advance over the basis of last year.

Sambo's Tax Receipt.

[From the Dawson (Ga.) Journal.]

A negro living in a neighboring county, having been fortunate enough to accumulate considerable of this world's goods, desired as all loyal subjects should, to pay tax on the same. It being a new business to him, he did not know there was a proper officer for receiving tax, and concluded all that was necessary was to find a man with a white skin.

Consequently he hailed the first man he met with, "Say, boss, I want to pay my tax: mus, I gib it to you?' On being told that it would be received by the comprehending white gentleman, the negro gave him twenty-five dollars and asked if that was enough. "I suppose it is," said the white man. "Boss, gim me showin for dat," said the negro. Again the wits of the white man were at work, and he soon handed the negro a slip of paper with the inscription: "As Moses lifted the serpent out of the wilderness, likewise have I lifted twenty-five dollars our of this d—n negro's pocket."

Not long after this the negro met the tax collecter proper. "Done paid it, boss, and here's de ceipt," at the same time handing the piece of paper to the officer. He read; "As Moses lifted the serpent out of the wilderness, likewise have I lifted $25 out of this d—n negroe's pocket." "Hold on boss you read um wrong," ejaculated the astonished darkey, as he snatched the paper and carried it to another man, who began to read, "As Moses lifted—" Here he was interrupted by the negro, who exclaimed "Look-a-yar: jest gim me dat paper I'm gwine to lift dat white man out'n his boots, fore God I is." With this he left and not having been heard from him since it is supposed he is still looking for the man to whom he paid his tax.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

MR. CUSHING'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

His Relations With Jeff Davis.

RAKING OVER THE ASHES OF THE PAST

Washington, January 14.—Mr. Cushing has written a letter to the President asking the withdrawal of his name, and the President has accordingly done so in a communication to the senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The following are additional particulars in regard to the republican caucuses of yesterday. It has been ascertained that the last forty or fifty minutes of the morning caucus were almost wholly occupied by Senator Sargent in a detailed review of Mr. Cushing's public life from the time of President Tyler down to the present day, which he severely criticized, arguing that a confirmation ought not to be thought of for a moment. Calls were then made for a vote, but Mr. Boutwell expressed a desire to reply, and the caucus accordingly adjourned to give him and other friends of Mr. Cushing such an opportunity.

Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Sargent received an intimation from an undivulged source that a letter damaging to Mr. Cushing had been discovered in the rebel archives, and leaving the senate chamber he went at once to the war department to obtain it, if possible. He was there informed by Adjutant General Townsend that an order of the secretary of war would be necessary to authorize him furnishing the desired copy, and Mr. Sargent proceeded to the executive mansion, where Secretary Belknap was attending a meeting of the cabinet, who, with the President, were at the time considering the very document in question. General Belknap made Sargent's request known to the President, who at once said it should be complied with, as the newly-discovered letter was one which it eminently befitted the senate to hear and take into consideration. A certified copy having been handed to Sargent, he returned to the capitol for the afternoon caucus.

Mr. Boutwell took the floor, according to agreement, as soon as it was called to order, and made a speech of some length in favor of Mr. Cushing's nomination, and was followed by other friends of Mr. Cushing, as heretofore stated.

Mr. Sargent meanwhile, reserved the important letter with a view to allowing everything to be said in support of Mr. Cushing's confirmation that could be said by any one present, before putting an end to discussion, as he anticipated, by producing the document which had just come into his possession. Finally he obtained the floor and read and commented on the letter, being listened to with the closest attention. The result upon the caucus has been already described.

The following is the letter Mr. Cushing wrote to Jeff Davis, the unearthing of which caused such a sensation in the caucus of republican senators:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861.—*My Dear Friend:* This will introduce Archibald Roane, a clerk in the attorney general's office for six or seven years. He has left the service here for his sentiments, because he is a southern man by birth and education, and is devoted to what he regards as his country—the confederacy. He has been a contributor to DeBow's Review, and is acquainted with all the questions which have undermined and now broken up the Union. I commend him to your very favorable notice, as worthy of confidence.

"CALEB CUSHING.

"To Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States."

This letter is said to have secured Mr. Roane a position under the confederacy, which he held during the war.

The letter was found among the rebel archives for which $75,000 was paid by the government nearly two years ago to one Pickett, who had them in Canada in safe keeping, pending the last election. They were carefully searched through and through by confidential clerks in the employment of the republican committee and this letter was, doubtless discovered and remembered by one of them, who has been instrumental in having it again exhumed.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Washington, January 14.—The injunction of secrecy was this afternoon removed by the senate from the following messages and the letter of Caleb Cushing, and therefore they became public. The letter of Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis was not among the papers transmitted to the senate:

To the Senate of the United States: Since the nomination of the Hon. Caleb Cushing for chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States information has reached me which induces me to withdraw him from nomination as the highest judicial officer of the government, and I do therefore hereby withdraw the said nomination.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 13, 1874.

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To the Senate of the United States: After signing the above withdrawal I have received from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose nomination it is proper to say was made without his knowledge, a letter requesting the withdrawal of his name, a copy of which is herewith attached.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 14, 1874.

TEXAS.

The Situation Unchanged.

GOV. DAVIS STILL UNWILLING TO GIVE UP THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT—SHARP CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TWO RIVALS—PRESIDENT GRANT REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

Austin, January 17.—Governor Davis still holds out. No transfers of either State officers have been made. His friends say he will await the result of the cabinet meeting at Washington. This evening, seven of the ringleaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday were arrested by a civil process. There were four negroes and three whites. This caused quite a stir at the Capitol but no demonstration was made. Everything otherwise was quiet.

The Newly Inaugurated Governor Asks Gov. Davis To Vacate The Capitol Building.

The following correspondence took place:

STATE CAPITOL,
January 16.

To Hon. J. Davis:

Sir:—Having been, on yesterday, the 15th day of January duly and constitutionally declared elected Governor of the State of Texas, I have to ask of you respectfully the delivery into my possession the executive office of the State, together with the papers archives and all property pertaining thereto, as well as the office of the Secretary of the State and archives, papers and property.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
RICHARD COOKE.

THE RESPONCE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
January 17, 1873.

Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of yesterday, I have to say in reply that I don't, as you know, regard you as the Executive of this State or entitled to possession of the Governor's office or of any of the official records. I am myself the Governor of the State till the 28th of April next. So much on this point.

I will add, sir, to my view, and hope also to yours, it becomes us as citizens, desirous of the peace of our State, that we should, without delay concede in some plan for settling the question as to which is the legitimate State government and of putting an end to the present disturbed condition of the State. As matters are now they add greatly to the injurious complication of our affairs.

A PROPOSITION.

I therefore now propose to you to submit the question of recognition of the legitimate State Government to the Executive, or Congress of the United States or to both, as the Executive of the United States is bound under the Constitution to sustain legitimate Government against domestic violence. This question is a proper one for him to decide. I pledge myself to abide by the decision to be thus made, and will advise all good citizens to do the same. I also *propose to join with you in adopting* the means best calculated to secure a prompt decision of this question. Greatly desiring an early settlement of these troubles, and trusting that you will meet this offer with a similar spirit,

I remain respectfully,
Edward J. Davis,
Governor.

To Hon. Richard Cooke.

The Proposition Declined.

Executive Office,
January 17, 1874.

To Hon. J. Davis:

Sir: Yours of this instant is received in reply to mine of yesterday. By the will of the people of Texas, fairly and legally expressed at the polls, and the recognition of their representatives, the Fourteenth Legislature, now in session, it has been decided that I am the constitutional Governor of Texas, and as such have been duly installed, and holding this decision absolute, and declining under any circumstances to consider your proposition to refer the matter to another authority, I respectfully renew the request made in my note of yesterday.

The Secretary of State Also Refuses To Vacate His Office.

Following these Captain George Clark made a demand on J. P. Newcomb for the State Department, etc., and was answered that Mr. Newcomb would comply with whatever Mr. Davis ordered; that he held by his order, and till Davis surrendered the Executive office he would remain.

The Call To The President By Gov. Davis For Federal Troops Refused.

General Williams this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Davis:

Department of Justice,
Washington, Jan. 17.

To Gov. E. J. Davis:

Your telegram of yesterday stating that, according to the Consititution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th of April next, and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings and calling upon the President for millitary assistance has been referred by him to me, and I am instructed to say that after considering the fourth section of article four of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for a term of four years from the date of his installment, under which you claim and section three of the election declaration attached to said Constitution, under which you were chosen, and which provides that State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for a term of years prescribed by the Constitution beginning from the day of their election under which the Governor elect claims the office and more than four years having expired since your election he is of the opinion that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful, he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.
Attorney General.

The Platform of the Chicago Workingmen.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—A large meeting of workingmen was held there last evening at which a plan of organization for the workingmen's party was adopted; also a platform of which the following are points.

No more legislation for monopolies; the repeal of all existing laws that favor monopolies; all ways and means of transportation and communication such as railroads, canals, and telegraphs, be managed and operated by the State or community, State and savings banks and fire insurance to be established and controlled by the State; the repeal of the contract system so far as relates to public works, the amendment of the laws relative to the recovery of wages by suits, that justice be impartial and speedily administered, all suits for the recovery of wages to be decided within eight days, the abolition of leasing prison labor to companies or individuals; prisoners to be employed by and in behalf of the State only; compulsory education of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years; the purchase of children's labor under 14 years of age to be prohibited; direct payment of all public officers and the abolition of all fees; officers who violate official duties to have their powers recalled; voters to elect officers to fill positions vacated by recalled officers; the establishment of a workingmen's association.

Cannibal Tree Villages.

Among the papers presented to the British Parliament relating to the South Sea Islanders is a report by Captain C. H. Simpson, of her Majesty's ship Blanche, giving an an account of his visit last year to the Solomon and other groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean. While at Isabel Island, from which seven women and three men were kidnapped in 1871, Captain Simpson, with a party of officers, went a short distance inland to visit one of the remarkable tree villages peculiar, he believes, to this island. He found the village built on the summit of a rocky mountain rising almost perpendicular to a height of 800 feet. The party ascended by a native path from the interior and found the extreme summit a mass of enormous rocks standing up like a castle among which grow the gigantic trees, in the branches of which the houses of the natives are built. The stems of these trees rise perfectly straight and smooth without a branch, to height varying from 50 to 150 feet. In the one Captain Simpson ascended, the house was just eighty feet from the ground; one close to it was about 120 feet. The only means of approach to these houses is by a ladder made of a creeper suspended from a post within the house, and which of course can be hauled up at will. The houses are most ingeniously built, and are very firm and strong. Each house will contain from ten to twelve natives, and an ample store of stones is kept, which they throw both with slings and with the hand, with great force and precision. At the feet of each of these trees is another hut, in which the family usually reside. The tree house being only resorted to at night and during times of expected danger. In fact, however, they are never safe from surprise, notwithstanding all their precautions, as the great object in life among the people is to get each other's heads. Captain Simpson, in returning, visited a chief's house on the beach and found a row of twenty-five human heads captured in a recent raid fastened up across the front like vermin at a barn door. It was acknowledged that the object of the raid was to get heads and eat the bodies which is always done. The heads of men, women and children are all taken and the wonder is that the whole island does not become depopulated. The people of this and other islands are not, however a courageous people. Such a thing as a stand up fight between tribes is almost unknown, but they prowl about for prey, attacking whenever they have a victim in their power without risk to themselves. In some of the islands, Captain Simpson observed the men having long hair which they wear in fashions like those adopted by the other sex in Europe, the favorite modes being the ordinary chignon, or loose down the back, the women, whose hair is shorter than the men's, wear it loose and undressed. In clothing there is not at present opportunity for European or any other fashions.

THE SUN.

OPENING OF THE PROCTOR LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

A Brilliant Essay Brilliantly Illustrated.

The course of lectures upon astronomical subjects was begun at Association Hall New York, by Richard A. Proctor, F. R. S., and Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, will, if its initiation may be trusted, prove one of the most brilliant and popular lyceum entertainments of the winter. Mr. Proctor brings to his aid not only the tremendous facts of the telescope, spectroscope, and camera but a knack at putting them into attractive shape. The succession of astounding questions which his written lecture sets forth is besides most skilfully supplemented with illustrations in the shape of photographic maps, and lantern transparencies deftly handled.

The topic was the sun—not the most magnificent of created objects, but the noblest of all that minister to man. Men used to worship the sun; to worship him because they believed that he was the source of all good on earth—that is, that he was God. If any form of creature worship is pardonable surely it is this. First, as to the size and distance of the sun in measure with the size of the earth. If the earth be represented by a globe one inch in diameter the sun's diameter is three yards, and if the sun be represented by a globe one inch in diameter its distance from the earth is in proportion three yards. The formula is easy to remember Now an Armstrong gun sends a projectile with an initial velocity of 400 yards per second. Suppose that velocity maintained, and in thirteen years such a bullet might reach the sun. The sound of the cannon's report would be some half a year later. Sound travels quite slowly. So if the men who pray to the sun could indeed be heard by it some thirteen and a half years would pass before a man's petition could reach his god. If a steel rod connected the earth and sun and received the pull of the sun that strain would reach the earth only in 300 days. Another illustration. Feeling travels on the nerves one tenth as rapidly as sound through the air. So if a child should be born with an arm 91,000,000 miles long and stretching forth that arm from his cradle should touch the sun, he would grow into youth and manhood, pass the allotted four score years and ten, and die without knowing that he had burned his fingers. For it would take 135 years to find out that over the nerves. Light goes nearly 200,000 miles a second, and yet it takes eight minutes for light to reach us from the sun. So that when we see the sun we see it not where it is at that point of time, but back on its course where it was eight minutes before. This leads to the question. Does the force of gravity need such a time or any appreciable time to make itself felt over such a distance? If this were to be answered in the affirmative, the path of the earth would grow gradually wider and the year longer. For as vertical rain striking a man who is walking rapidly comes with a slant from the front, the light from the sun striking upon the moving earth comes as if directed in a straight line from a point in advance of the sun, and we see the sun moved a little out of place. And if attraction needed an appreciable time to make itself felt, the earth would be drawn not directly towards the sun but with a little slant in the direction it is itself moving. Its circuit would thus be widened and the year lengthened. But the year does not increase its length, and therefore, as far as we can tell, the attraction makes itself instantly felt over the 91,000,000 miles—at least it is much quicker than light. Sound and light take time, but the sun's might takes no time whatever. The sun's diameter is 107 times ours, the surface 11,500 times ours, and its volume 1,250,000 times ours. But the mass is not greater by so much. Whatever the sun's material is it is one-fourth lighter than the material of the earth, so that the mass is only 350,000 times ours. But if the earth were to grow in density till its mass equalled that of the sun, a half-ounce paper weight would weigh four and a half tons, a full-grown man 20,000 tons, and an object in falling half an inch to the surface of the earth would gain a speed three times that of an express train. Pass to the sun's heat and light. Every form of force on earth, there is no longer reason to doubt, our food, our action, our thought, comes from the sun. Herschel found that the heat on an area of one square mile is sufficient to melt in a single hour 26,000 tons of ice. Suppose the earth a flat disk and its area is 50,000,000 square miles. And yet how small a quantity of the sun's total light and heat does the earth capture! Consider the apparent relative size of the sun's disk and of the entire heavens, for a far less relation than that would the earth bear to the heavens were we posted at the sun. Only one part of its light and heat in 2,000,000 comes to the earth, and to all the planets in this system only one part in 227,000,000. Only one part in 227,000,000 of all this light and heat seems applied to any useful purpose. This we are not wise enough to understand. We do seem to find here confirmation of the atheist's statement that "nature in filling a wineglass upsets a gallon." The actual emission of solar light and heat to us corresponds to the consumption of six tons of coal per hour on every square yard of the earth's surface. The consumption of 11,600,000,000,000,000 (eleven thousand six hundred millions of millions) tons of coal in one second of time would produce for that second a heat equal to that of the sun. And that is eight about times the supply of coal supposed to exist in this earth, whose supply, consumed at this rate, will be used up in 5,000 or 6,000 years. The spots on the sun are especially arranged in two zones, and rotate with the sun. (Here the hall gradually became dark, but this proved to be a faux pas, Mr. Proctor saying to an invisible person in the opposite gallery, "Oh, but we don't want the light, please, turned out, because other pictures are to be shown before the lantern." Then the lights came up again.) The second diagram shows the faculæ, as they are called. The spots have a dark centre; not black, but comparatively dark, with an edging of half light and whitish streaks or faculae surrounding the spots on all sides and shooting out from them. The third diagram shows how sharply defined in all parts the spots are, and how the streaks run out into the surrounding surface. I am now enabled by the courtesy of Professor Morton, of this city, who has lent me his apparatus, to show you photographs of the sun's surface. (The room was darkened again, and one by one the pictures—six feet across—came out on the screen.) These are pictures of the sun painted by the sun itself, and may be taken as absolutely accurate. You see the mottling on the edge of the disk, the first sign of a disturbed surface. In the second picture by Lewis Rutherford, of New York, the spots are shown on a large scale. Next is a series showing the spot in all stages of its progress across the sun's disk. This picture explains how the discovery was made that spots are depressions in the surface. You see that spot at the edge, and can look into it as you would look into the hollow of a saucer turned partly away from you. With these pictures before you you are looking on the actual economy of the sun's surface. The next picture taken by Father Lecchi shows one of the faculæ or "torches." See how much brighter they are than the surrounding surface. This shows the corrugations, as they have been called—not the mottling, something more delicate than that. This has the bright "rice-gains." They are not so small as you would think, being about 600 miles long and 300 miles wide; about as large—well, about as large as England. (Laughter and applause.) Herschel the elder thought that the greater part of the sun's light and heat comes from these "rice-grains." Sir John went further and proclaimed the bold idea that vital energy in living organism—600 miles by 300 perhaps—alone could account for the supply. This picture shows the "willow leaves." The rice grains seem to be long filaments, suspended vertically as a rule, but sometimes swayed sideways by an unknown force which acts in the neighborhood of a spot. For our knowledge of the substance of the sun we depend, as I need not tell you, upon the spectroscope. (A diagram of the solar spectrum with the black lines and marginal exhibition of the colored lines of hydrogen and sodium was displayed.) The prism breaks up the solar ray into the rainbow, tinted streaks with dark lines crossing it. It breaks up the ray from an incandescent body into a rainbow streak, without any dark lines, and a gaseous body gives two or three dark lines. Sodium gives yellow lines, hydrogen blue. When we see the lines in the spectrum, we can tell what it is that burns. Different burning bodies have, it seems, a cut-off power. The dark lines indicate to us the presence of vapors round the sun cooler than the sun, and the position of the lines in the spectrum determines exactly what the element is. Iron, copper, and hydrogen, for instance, exist in vapor at the sun's surface. It is doubtful whether some substances only partially represented in the spectrum do exist in the sun. The question has been studied much abroad, and the study is going to be continued in America by one of your most eminent physicists, Dr. Henry Draper. The spots wax and wane in number upon the surface, for a time increasing, then decreasing till they altogether disappear, the period being about eleven years. By and by it began to be noted that the magnetic influences of the earth had the same period. The needle is exposed to a slight swaying motion by which it tries to follow the sun. This change varies, and it was watched. When the spots are most numerous the needle sways over the greatest arc. In 1859 a bright spot appeared suddenly, and the magnetic needle at Kew jumped, while auroras appeared in latitudes where they had not before been seen. At that instant the sun had sped a magnetic influence to Mercury, then to Venus and the earth, to Mars, and the zonic planetoids, and out beyond to the uttermost planet, and a new bond of harmony was found in the system. At the total eclipse of 1842 the sun appeared to be surrounded with ruddy flames. In 1860 these were proved by photographs to belong to the sun's substance. Their appearance was as garnets surrounding a brooch of gold What were they? Clouds, mountains, or true flames? The question was answered in 1866. They were neither clouds, mountains, nor flames, but masses of glowing hydrogen. They gave the hydrogen spectrum, for the spectroscope it was that made this discovery. (A beautiful experiment illustrated the appearance of these flames. The sun's black disk in eclipse with the corona shown in yellow was mounted on a stand and crevices opened on the edge of the disk. Behind these were set sealed glass tubes containing hydrogen. The lights were lowered and a spark passed from the intensity coil through the tubes, the intense ruddy glow at once surrounding the disk.) These phenomena were evidently produced by an explosion of some sort. (Another brilliant experiment came in here, in which, with the aid of the lantern, was projected on the screen a moving representation of the formation of these hydrogen gusts. A red substance, apparently a liquid projected into a transparent liquid of nearly the same density, formed a pillar of red which gradually returned and clung to the surface from which it issued.) That, said the lecturer, is the behavior of the hydrogen gusts. They are propelled away from the sun and returned to it. But something invisible was propelled at the rate of five hundred miles per second—something of a greater density than hydrogen—a liquid or a solid. And whatever that was it never returned. Because the sun could create in an approaching body or control in a propelled body only a velocity of 380 miles per second. The lecturer described Bailey's bead and the corona with a lantern illustration of the progress of an eclipse. Everything seems to show us how the sun is bound up within itself by strange influences. It seems to us to be very still; but all the forms of uproar known on earth are absolute silence to the disturbance taking place on every square yard of that inflamed sea. The central machinery beats out life and light, not silently, but in continual noise and uproar. After a notice of the two theories about the maintenance of solar heat and of its waste. Of this, in conclusion, he said: There is no contrivance by which that squandering can be prevented. If there were each year of the supply would be changed to 227,000,000 years. Let us not dismiss the subject at once, but say with the laureate of England:

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster.

THE NATURE OF PRAYER.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon.

Mr. Beecher selected his text from 1, Timothy, ii. 1, 2—"I exhort, therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." Mr. Beecher said:

I have selected this passage because in its phraseology it gives us some idea of the exercise of prayer, which really belongs to it and tends to keep it out of that narrow and selfish circle in which it so often moves, and in which it is so often contemplated by those who argue against prayer. For men have been accustomed too much to regard prayer as a mere profitable transaction, an errand of getting, running to God as one runs to the store or a doctor or lawyer when they lack something and wish to procure it; making prayer a sort of serviceable errand business, asking therefore that ten thousand wants of life shuld be supplied not by vigilance, not by industry, but by simply asking of God. They want the Saviour to supersede his own law, and to give to self-indulgence and to indolence the things provided for in the employment of certain methods. Prayer is in its full conception the noblest part of converse or communion with God. It has an element in it of supplication or of intercession; it has a hundred elements in it, because the generic conception is the bringing to the whole soul and its noblest faculties into the simple communion with God, and then giving it perfect liberty; and of course under such circumstances, in differing circumstances, in difficult emergencies prayer will vary. Prayer, therefore, is not the voice of a beggar. It is not the function, the simple expression of want, it is the expression in the best hours, in our best moods, of the best thoughts, the best sentiments, the best emotions, the best aspirations, of the best of every thing. For if the whole soul be the mighty estate, if it has every thing in flower and fruit, in it we bring something of every feeling and the best and offer them to God. It is not, then, simply a desire that we may have that which in the preasent time we may need; it is a sense of forming an alliance with the Heavenly Father; it is the endeavor to be in such converse with him as a child is in the presence of his earthly parent, so that it is the lifting up of the soul out of matter, out of its earthly surroundings into the very presence of God. From the materal side prayer may be criticised, and is to-day, but if you look at it from the material side alone and criticise it, you only criticise what may be a disease and not the thing itself; not its full self and not its ideal self. Prayer is the voice of the soul in the presence of God, and in the moment of prayer we separate ourselves from every other thing, and we stand consciously in the presence of our father in heaven. Let us look into prayer as it is in the New Testament and see if it has not something of this largeness. Look at the construction of the Lord's Prayer, which he gives not as a form but as a type of prayer, perfect after its manner, not in these words necessarily, but perfect according to the genius of this prayer. "Our Father which art in heaven." Above limitation, above all frailty, the sovereign Lord God Almighty interpreted in the word "father," and gives to every one that utters it the idea of father in the most exalted possible way. "Hallowed be thy name." The soul's highest aspiration and the most disinterested glowing of the child's love for the honor and glory of a father. "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." In uttering these simple sentences the soul finds itself walking in the procession of ages, in that vast stream of tendencies which are rearing up the kingdom of God and perfecting it. Then after this communion with God, after this utterance of all that is most disinterested, then comes "Give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our debts; lead us not into temtation, but deliver us from evil." So the Lord's prayer is not a whine; it is the affluence of a blossoming soul into as affluent a sense of God's love. Continuing, Mr. Beecher said that the noblest friendship would be but little worth if there was only a begging side to it, if it was only useful as a means of help in moments of need. Suppose a friend called on another, and a neighbor should rush in after he had departed and ask if he had given anything, and should say. "What is the use of his friendship or his visit if he has left nothing? There was something higher than gifts, more royal than bounties; the soul would lift itself up to God and say, "I am king; I am the heir of God, and in this there is sufficient remuneration, sufficient reality." When he saw men arguing seriously, and writing tracts to prove that God would listen to prayer; when they gave illustrations that Mr. So-and-so was upon the point of starvation, and a sheep came to his door and he ate it; or that a man was upon the eve of bankruptcy, and God sent a man with money to help him, he always thought that such writers misunderstood the real motive of prayer. This form was its lower nature, and was lowering it to such a point that it was a stench in one's nostrils. He did not disdain these lower forms, but prayer was something more than "Give, give, give," and anybody that represented prayer in such a way as that demanded it, dishonored God, and dishonored the soul. Prayer chiefly was the soul's union to God—its transformation and its transfiguration—it was this that made the soul rich. The answer to prayer was sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, just as God deems best; and so one might ask for whatever one wanted, because we loved God, because we were near to him, and it was not of as much matter to know how the thing prayed for was attained as that it was attained.

HOW SOIL WAS MADE.

Prof. Agassiz said that all the materials on which agricultural progress depends are decomposed rocks, and not so much those that underlie the soil, but those on the surface, and ground to powder by the glaciers. Ice all over the continent is the agent that has ground out more soil than all other agencies put together. The penetration of water into the rocks, forests, running water and baking suns have done something, but the glaciers more. In a former age the United States was covered with ice several thousand feet thick; and the ice moving from north to south by the attraction of the tropical warmth or pressing weight of the snow and ice behind, ground the rocks over—which was called soil. These masses of ice can be tracked by the hunter. He has made a study of them in the country as far south as Alabama, but has observed the same phenomenon in Europe, particularly in Italy, where, among the Alps glaciers are now in progress. The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows and the terraces of rivers not reached by water can be accounted for only in this way.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 31st of December A. D. 1873 the Copartnership of Miller and Colyer known under the name of Centre Mills Company, for the making of all kinds of lumber has been mutually dissolved, and that the business will be carried on at the mill of sawing and plaining floor boards, siding, and facing by J. Keller Miller, in whose hands books and papers are left.

Thankful for past favors, I ask the continued patronage of the public. Those indebted to said firm, will please make settlement.

J. KELLER MILLER,
WILLIAM COLYER.

Jan8 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Ertle, of Gregg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN RISHEL,
Administrator.

jan 15-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias and venditioni exponas, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in Bellefonte, on Monday the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock, the following described real estate to wit:

All the right title and interest of defendant in a certain lot of ground situate in Potter twp Centre county, beginning at a stone at the north east of land of the Boozers, thence by mountain land south 57½ deg., west 70 perches to a stone thence by land of Margaret Gregg, south 28½ degrees east, 11 8-10 per to a stone, thence by land of Jno Boozer, north 57½ deg. west 72 3-10 per to a stone; thence by land of —— north 35½ deg, west 11 3-10 per to the place of beginning, containing about 5 acres more or less, about 2 acres cleared land; thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Geistwaite and Margaret Geistwaite.

ALSO:

All the undivided half part of three *tracts of land situate in the township of* Snowshoe, county of Centre. One surveyed on a warrant to David Karscadden, dated the 18th day of Dec. 1855, containing 412 acres and 44 perches and allowance; *another thereof surveyed on warrant to* David Karscadden, dated the 16th day of June, 1856, containing 412 acres and 44 per and allowance. And the remaining tract, containing 287 acres and 80 perches and allowance. Surveyed on a warrant to David Karscadden, Dated Nov 5th, 1858. Also all that tract of unseated land situate in said twp of Snowshoe, surveyed on a warrant to Luke Missimer, dated 3d day of March, 1794, containing 400 acres and allowance for which a patent was granted to said David Karscadden, dated 25th day *of January, 1865, recorded in patent book,* W. Vol. 28, p 251.

ALSO:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Boggs, in said county of Centre, surveyed on a warrant to *David Karscadden, dated June 17, 1856,* containing 400 acres and allowance for which a patent was issued by said commonwealth, to said David Karscadden, bearing date Jan 25th, 1865, and recorded in Patent Book, W Vol 58, p 253. Also, all that certain piece or tract of land situate in said township of Boggs, surveyed on a warrant to John Cochran, dated 3d day of March, 1794, containing 305 acres, 112 per and allowance for which a patent was issued to the said David Karscadden, bearing date the 1st day of January 1865. Recorded in Patent Book, W Vol 58, page 259, together with all the buildings, ways, water rights, liberties of &c, thereto belonging. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. J. Kealsh.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

jan8

Shortlidge & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,
The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.
DEALERS IN
Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.
jan30 73
Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,
of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall.

Best Sample Rooms in Town.
BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors,
Bellefonte, Penna.
Free Bues to and from the Depot.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Fall Goods!
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Pottertwp.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS!
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

Ho! Attention!
SAVE MONEY!
by purchasing Cheap goods at
WOLF'S,
who has just unpacked a large and splendid stock,
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of
DRY GOODS and
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tamcise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.
HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, *Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils,* Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.
Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 22 73-tf

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

HAIR DRESSING.
PROF. S. H. WRIGHT is now prepared to do all kinds of Hair Dressing equal to the best done in the cities and at less cost. He has had long experience in manufacturing Wigs, ladies Switches, Curls, Chignons, &c. Prof. Wright guarantees superior workmanship in all kinds of Hair Dressing, and ladies wishing Switches, Chignons or hair curled, will please call, and see our work and judge for themselves. Charges less than in the city, and the work equal to any.
Prof. S. H. WRIGHT,
Centre Hall.
25dec. tf.

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my16

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS
WISON & HICKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers.
Builders Hardware
CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS
which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.
SUSQUEHANNA COOK
STOVE.
This stove has lar[illegible] ge ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to [illegible] ve perfect satisfaction.
mar13 tf WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the orphans' court of Centre county, on Wednesday the 28th day of January, 1874, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The account of Alexander Kerr, administrator of Catharine Rankin, late of Potter twp. dec'd.
2. The account of John Meyers, administrator of &c. of Jacob Meyers, late of Benner twp. dec'd.
3. The executorship account of Samuel Gramley, executor of the estate of Elizabeth Grimes, late of Miles twp. dec'd
4. The account of Christian Bechdol executor of &c. of Jacob D. Bechdol, late of Liberty twp. dec'd.
5. The administration account of J. B. Fisher and Polly Fisher, executors of &c. of Adam Fisher, late of Gregg twp. dec'd.
6 The first and final account of John Cole, executor in the last will and testament of Eliza H. Smith, late of Harris twp. dec'd.
7. The trustee account of John Irvin, Jr., and Daniel Rhoads, surviving trustees under the will of William A. Thomas, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
Register.

jan1

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasona [illegible] nov, tf.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

—Sale of personal property of David Ertle, dec'd, in Gregg twp., 5th Feb.

—Mr. Duncan informs us that president Miller has called a meeting of the directors of the L. C. & S. C. RR., for Wednesday, Feb. 4, next, at Philadelphia. We suppose of course with refrence to putting through the balance of the work of our road, as soon as possible. We trust the result will accord with our wishes.

—The annual statement of the Pennsvalley Fire Ins. Company, appears in this week's REPORTER. Every property holder and member of the company, on this side of the county, should give it a careful perusal, as the affairs of the company are inteligently given. The company, it will be seen at a glance, is on the best footing, and its operations, as the figures show, are very flattering to the president, managers, and friends of the same. We have every confidence in the concern, and there is no reason why not every building within its bounds should be insured in it—for the last sixteen years of its history prove that it is the safest and cheapest fire insurance company for our people.

—Farmers should consult Shortlidge & Co., before selling their grain to other parties. 1t.

—A letter from D. H. Harter, of Wayne county, Ohio, dated 11th inst., gives an account of a rainstorm, that occurred in that section, which proved very destructive to trees. He says: It commenced to rain on the 7th inst., and continued for 24 hours. The rain froze as it fell, thus forming heaps of ice upon the trees, and breaking them down. The apple trees suffered greatly; while the peach trees, which were very plenty, scarcely one remains standing in the county. Heavy timber suffered equal destruction. The forests which are composed mostly of oak, hickory, maple, chestnut, etc., are perfectly battered down. Part of the country is impassable on account of the fallen timber. The falling and crashing of trees resembled the distant cannonading in time of battle.

—Col. Neff, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, has been on a few days visit to the patent back-action, double-soled, anti-friction boot and shoe man, Spangler, of this city. The Colonel is one of the leading citizens of the old "Keystone." He thinks Illinois a big thing, and our city a sort of a hub to the world.—*Joliet, Ill., Republican.*

The idiotic Tom Morton, well known here, who was arrested for setting fire to several buildings in Sunbury recently, has been discharged, it having been demonstrated that he was in a barber shop about the time the fire commenced and that he could not be held accountable because of his palpable lunacy.

ATTENTION, JUSTICES!—The Attorney General of the commonwealth, Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, has decided that all Justices of the Peace in commission at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, must, within thirty days after its adoption, appear before the Register and Recorder and be sworn or affirmed to support that instrument. As the Governor's proclamation, announcing the adoption of the new fundamental law of the State, was dated the 7th day of January, it is pretty plain that the re-qualification must occur before the 7th day of February next.

—Shortlidge & Co., pay the highest market prices for grain in Cash. 1t.

—CENTRE COUNTY ATLAS.—Subscribers to the Atlas of Centre county, published by A. Pomeroy & Co., are notified that the work is ready for delivery. Subscribers will please have their money ready for the Agent.

JAMES LANAGAN,
Agent for A. Pomeroy & Co.

—GERMAN EXHIBITION.—The Millheim, Aaronsburg, and Pennscreek German-evening schools, will give a public entertainment, under the supervision of their able and efficient teacher, Robert Miller, in the town hall at Millheim, on Saturday evening, January 31st, 1874. The exercises will consist of addresses, essays, vocal, and instrumental music. Our readers will remember of a similar entertainment given, three years ago to a large audience and from there all returned well pleased. The following is the programme, which will be interspersed with music:

SALUTATORY & ORATION—Pennsylvania als deutscher Mutterstaat—Mr. B. O. Deininger.
ORATION—Die Aufgabe und der Nutzen der deutschen Sprache in den Ver. Staaten—Mr. Robert Miller.
DECLAMATION—Landleben—Miss Jenny Wolf.
" —Pennsylvanisch Deutsch —Mr. W. Hartman.
" —Hochdeutsch—Mr. David Zerby.
" —Friedensliedchen—Miss Elmira Stover.
" —Das dumme Hanschen—Mr. Robert Harter.
SELECT READING—Mr. Henry Lose.
DECLAMATION—Der gelehrte Traveler—Mr. William F. Smith.
" —Lilien und Rosen—Miss Mary Kreamer.
" —Der Prediger—Mr. J. Montgomery.
" —Die Maiblumchen—Miss Emma Kreamer.
SELECT READING—Mr. Ruben Zerby.
" " —Miss Mary Reiter.
DECLAMATION—Der reiche Herr im Deich —Mr. G. W. Weight.
" —Elternliebe—Miss Maggie Bright.
" —Langschlafer—Mr. William Hartman.
" —Rosen und Vergissmeinnicht—Miss Emma Wolf.
SELECT READING—Miss Joanna Deininger.
" " —Miss Sarah Deininger.
DECLAMATION—Die Liebschaft des Ben geht zu nicks—Mr. Jacob Stein.
" —Geschwisterliebe—Miss Anna Stover.
DECLAMATION—Die neue Sort Dschentel leit—Mr. Jordan Deshler.
" —Das arme Waisenkindlein —Miss Emma Deshler.
SELECT READING—Mr. And. Rishel.
" " —Miss Emma Reeser.
ORATION—Die Wuerde des Menschen—Mr. William F. Smith.
DECLAMATION—Mutterliebe—Miss Ella Deininger.
" —Der Kirchgang in alter Zeit—Mr. Jno. Wittman.
" —[illegible] " Miss Katharine Snavely.
" —Hund und Katz—Mr. D. Wittman.
SELECT READING—Miss Maggie Alexander.
" " —Mr. John Page.
DECLAMATION—Die nachtliche Heerschau Mr. E. Smith.
" —Die Schwalben—Miss S. Stambach.
" —Hund und Katze—Mr. Solomon Weiser.
" —Der Schreinergeselle—Mr John Hartman.
SELECT READING—Miss Vict. Stambach.
" " —Miss Cel. Athertann.
DECLAMATION—Tragische Geschichte—Mr. John Harter.
" —Bush und Stadtl—Mr. William F. Smith.
" —Pihwie—Mr. Harvy Musser.
" —Brief eines grunen Schwaben nach Deutschland—Mr. John C. Bible.
SELECT READING—Mr. Jonath. Harter.
do —Mr. F. Zerby.
do —Mr. Lindeman Wengart.
DECLAMATION—Der Belsnickel—Mr. J. Condo.
VALEDICTORY—Mr. B. O. Deininger.

—Cash for grain and coal for cash, is the motto of Shortlidge & Co. 1t.

—Jonathan Speicher, of Walker twp. Juniata county, recently fell dead from a chair in which he was sitting. He was about fifty years old.

—According to a prearranged plan, the Manor and Earlystown Sunday schools, met in the school house at the latter place, on Sunday last, and held a Union Concert under the immediate supervision of Rev. Crittenden, assisted by the Superintendents of the above schools. The order of exercises, consisted in repeating from memory, the names of the books comprising the Old and New Testament, also an alphabetical list of titles, as applied to Christ. The concert was, just what all union concerts are, a decided success, and reflects much credit upon all concerned. Let us have more of them.

—Farmers do well by storing their grain in the Thomas ware house, and taking their receipts to Shortlidge & Co. 1t.

—The following named pupils have been in attendance at school every day, for the past month, which ended January 19th: A. G. Dubbs, C. F. Spicher, J. M. Spicher, W. J. Wagner, Mollie Boal, Sallie Bettleyon, Olly Bettlyon, Sidney Spicher, Agnes Snyder, Mary Rhone, and Mary Wagner. The percentage of attendence for the month was 91. Who is the Potter twp. teacher that can show a better report? Let us hear from him.

E. S. GARVER, Teacher.

—The weather was very changeable the last eight or ten days; 16th and 17 very cold; 18th fine; 19th rain; 20th fine; 21st sleet and rain.

—Mr. John Camp, of Millroy, advertises his furniture establishment in another column. We can recomend his work as first class, and his prices fair.

—The first female school director elected under the new Constitution is Mrs. Fredrick Fairlamb, of Media, who was recently elected to fill the position of a retired director.

—S. W. Walker, of this place, who served in the late war, and was severely wounded several times, has in his possession a minnie ball which he carried in his hip seven years, and which was extracted about two years ago by Dr. Potter.

—A most singular incident occurred in the M. E. church, at Sprucetown, on Tuesday eve, Jan. 13th, William, son of Robt. McCormick, of near Potter's "Mills" while attending church at the above place, was quietly seated among the congregation, when he rested his head upon the side of the seat, as if sleepling, no one noticing anything strange in his position, he was not disturbed. After the congregation was dismissed, he still retained the above described position. The attention of his brother Franklin, was attracted by some persons who were trying to awaken him, but found it impossible. A physician who was present was summoned, but of no avail. He seemed entirely unconscious. He was then removed to a neighboring house, and from thence he was conveyed home by his brothers, and has ever since been confined to his bed, and has not uttered a word. The case is a strange one to Physicians.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, have nominated Mrs. George W. Woelpper and Mrs. Harriet W. Paist for school directoresses. Under the new Constitution they are eligible.

Traverse Jurors—1st week January Term 1874.

Bellefonte Boro.—John P. Harris, John Wagner, John Irvin jr., Wm. S. Tripple, A. S. Valentine, and Geo. W. Jackson.
Milesburg Boro.—E C Carr, Wm H Kerlin.
Philipsburg Boro—John Bradin, John S Gray.
Benner twp—John Lutz, Jos M Wilson.
Boggs—John Resides, James Lingle.
Curtin—John M Dailey.
Ferguson—Peter Lauck, James Dunlap, Jos B Ard, Wells Gardner, Henry Krebs, H Y Meek.
Gregg—Luther Rishel, Wm Heckman.
Half Moon—Wm L Wilson.
Harris—Evan Williams, Geo Kerlin, Adam Stover.
Haines—Geo B Stover, Henry Reinhart, H H Weaver, J C Motz, Wm C Warntz, Emanuel Musser.
Howard—Ruben Fletcher, Micheal Pletcher.
Huston—Wm Turner.
Liberty—Wilson Clark, H A Snyder, David Robb.
Miles—George Weaver.
Penn—John Bracht.
Potter—John Rishel, John Boozer.
Spring—George Valentine, Jeremiah Eckenroth.
Union—Jacob Tayler.
Walker—James Huston.
Worth—Samuel Stevens.

List of Jurors 2d Week January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—John W Moore, John Moran, Edward Graham, Edward Brown.
Milesburg Boro—Wm Boggs.
Unionville Boro—John H Shipley.
Boggs twp—P W Barnhart, James Iddings.
Burnside—Fred Carson.
Furguson—Bigler Meek, Samuel Musser, Peter Kechline, Wm E Burchfield.
Haines—Samuel M Motz.
Howard—Hiram Lucus, Samuel Kline, Jonathan Schneek.
Half Moon—Samuel Martin.
Huston—Scott Williams.
Liberty—Michael Schdeck, Jos B Hall.
Marion—Ira C Johnston.
Miles—Abs Harter, Jeremiah Haines.
Potter—James Runkle, David Guise, J G Carson.
Penn—E C Campbell.
Snow Shoe—R H Roach, Calvin Rankin.
Spring—Charles Eckenroth.
Tayler—Wm Merryman, Geo Merryman.
Walker—Soloman Peck, Daved Dunkle.
Worth—Henry W Hoover.

List of Grand Jurors for January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—H H Rothrock, David Bartley, Fred Smith.
Milesburg Boro—David Furey.
Boggs twp—Henry Homan.
Gregg—David Runkle, John Coldren.
Harris—Joseph Baker, Perry Kreamer, Isaac Woomer, Geo Wasson.
Howard—Wm H Neff, R C Leathers.
Huston—Jno J Thompson, Jno Q Miles.
Miles—John Wolf, John B Shaffer.
Potter—John W Conley.
Penn—J F Reifsnyder.
Snow Shoe—Samuel Y Lucas, Wm Askey.
Spring—John Noll, Jas R Alexander, Joseph Ross.

Trial List—1st week, Jan. Term.

Jas Smith use of &c vs R K Nelson
Isaac Haupt vs Cleavland & Fleming
Henry Snyder use of vs Alex Knoll
A T Moorhead vs E & G Hastings
Commonwealth Pa vs H Brockerhoff
W L Wilson vs Henry Stephens
J & G Frazier vs Hale & Co
John Hoy vs Williams & Cox
Etnier & Foust vs Edw'd A Green & co
First Nat bank of Huntingdon vs Edw A Green & Co
First Nat Bank of Huntingdon vs Jos Green & Geo Eby
Jas P Coburn vs Geo Vonada et al
John Duke vs Jas P Smith
Mary Ackers Adams vs Robert Cooke
Geo Durst vs J B Solt et al
Mark G Williams vs Penn'a R R Co
John D Gardner vs D J Richards
Lloyd Caldwell & co vs J V Thomas & Co
Jos Alexander vs Penn'a R R Co
Amelia Royer vs John W Sholl

Trial List—2nd Week.

Josiah Stahl vs R H Downing et al
Jos Wilkinson vs J W Scott et al
Tilman Winters vs same
John Warren vs same
James Fox vs same
Cyrus Michaels vs same
James Sutherland vs same
C H Huston vs same
J A Winters vs same
G G Winters vs same
Andrew Gardner vs same
J T Woods vs same
Lewis Dunkle vs same
John Frost vs same
Milliken, Hoover & Co use of vs Jos Underwoods adm'rs
Fillmore Neveling vs J W Scott et al
John M Lest vs same
John Sheridan vs same
James M'Henny vs Wm Young et al
Martin Houser vs Penn'a RR co
Jonathan Kreamer trustee Co vs Ira Ayres
Cyrus Wasson et al vs J C Decker et al
Wm M Lyon et al vs Henry Youngiing
Filghman heirs vs B F Shaffer
Agnew Moore vs Samuel Homan
E Morris vs Penn'a RR Co
Geo W Jackson vs same
Wm Young et al vs Cline Quigley
E P Jones vs Penn'a RR co
John Kline vs same
Norwood coal & Lumber co vs Jno Elhia & Co
P McCaffery vs David Harter
Keller Staurt & co vs Jno I Thompson
E Elliot vs Wm L Musser
Philip DeHaas vs Pa RR co.

—Report of the Earlystown School for the month ending January 16th. No. of Pupils enrolled 36. Average 31. Total per cent. during month, 86. The following pupils were present every day during month as follows: Ida M., Minnie, Mannie, Superah, and Maggie Stover, Minnie and Bessie Rhinesmith, Annie and Sallie Shirk, Fannie Beal and Katie Weidensaul, William Stover and Andrew Durst. Five of the above named girls have not missed a day since school opened.

E. B. HOSTERMAN
Teacher.

—Messrs. Van Pelt & Shoop, of the Centre Hall Foundry and Machine shops, are now under full headway and prepared to fill all orders in their line of business. They call especial attention to the Triple Geared Horse power, Excelsior Plow, &c., mentioned in their advertisement. These gentleman are worthy the patronage of our people.

—Our Loop correspondent sends the following:

BREVITIES.—Winter has come at last ......Farmers are busy hauling grain to market......The Co. Supt. has completed his round in this twp., and anxious pedagogues feel relieved in consequence...... Some people don't like "brevities." Well, if they do not like him, they can do the other thing—dislike him...... Directors should not neglect to visit the schools under their charge, and to offer a few words of encouragement and advice, to teachers and pupils......It is none of our business (nor any one else's for that matter,) who escorts his gal home from a party, by the sweet silver light of a pine-knot, though we must confess, that we think it rather rough on the knot. We fear the case just cited, will eventually end in premeditated matrimony.—What next?

—We congratulate our farmers of Pennsvalley on what seems to be a revolution in the Bellefonte grain market. During the early part of this season as well as in years past, the price paid for grain in Bellefonte was so low, that many farmers sought a market elsewhere; notwithstanding Bellefonte was the most desirable place for them to sell their grain, if prices corresponded with other localities. It is said that this low priced arrangment was maintained by a combination of capital and buyers, until within the past four weeks, when Messrs. Shortlidge & Co., coal dealers of Bellefonte, entered the field as buyers and as competitors; immediately after which the low prices were forced to give way to the new order of things, and an advance of fifteen to twenty cents per bushel on wheat was promulgated, without any corresponding advance in Philadelphia, the prices of which regulate the prices in the interior of the State when we have grain to ship to the sea board. When the farmers of the county learned the above facts, many of them called on Shortlidge & Co., to congratulate them on the new order of things, while those who were ready to sell commenced delivering grain to the Thomas ware-house Shortlidge's place of storing. This new order of things soon smashed *the old low price schedule* and grain now finds a ready market in Bellefonte, and sells for cash on delivery at the highest rates.

Farmers should protect their own interests by dividing their trade among those who made the competition, for as soon as the competition shall be allowed to languor the old schedule will come into play again. By selling a portion of your grain at least to Shortlidge & Co., bids fair to keep up the competition among the buyers. At all events, you can buy your anthracite coal of them as long as they continue to sell as low as any body else, in fact they should have the preference in this branch of trade, from our farmers and merchants, who are as much interested as the farmers are in keeping up a lively grain market. 1t.

LETTFR FROM ILLINOIS.

ORANGEVILLE, ILL., Jan. 12th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—As I see some remarks in the Reporter nearly every week from some of your Centre county hunters, and as the hunting season is now about over, I thought it would perhaps interest some of them to have a report from some of their Illinois friends who used to hunt in company with some of them. We do not have our hunting grounds as convenient as we had before we left old Centre county, but deer are more plenty. About the 20th of November last, your correspondent in Company with George and James Musser, and Martin Dreibelbis, (the latter from near Monroe Wis.,) started for Clark county, Wis., about 240 miles northwest from here by railroad, and 110 miles south east from St. Paul, Wis., with provisions enough to spend a few weeks in the pine forests of north western Wisconsin, between the Black and Chippewa rivers. We arrived at the hotel of Wm. Hawk, Sergeant on the evening of our second day's travel, (it being the point we started for), which is the head quarters of hunters and lumbermen in that section. The first thing which attracted our attention was seven very fine deer hanging on a pole before the house, which were brought down by the unerring aim of our friend Hawk. I do not think it necessary to describe to your Pennsvalley hunters how the sight of those deer raised our hunting spirit; but we almost felt inclined to strike out immediately and take a short hunt, but were persuaded by Hawk, to desist, who promised to furnish us with a good supper of venison, in which he did not disappoint us either, for his lady knows just how to get up a good meal; and I presume she thought we knew how to do it justice by the way things disappeared from that table. Our obliging host also furnished us with an excellent cabin which we might occupy as long as we wished to remain, and in every possible manner assisted us to make us feel comfortable and at home. We found deer plenty and the snow nearly two feet deep in the swamps, but not quite so deep on the ridges. We were gone two weeks; killed ten deer and wounded five more that we did not get on account of not having a dog with us. Mr. D. Graves, from Eau Clare, Wis., killed sixty three deer and five bears this fall. He also informed me that over two thousand deer were there within a radius of twenty-five miles, within three month's time, the most of which were shipped to Chicago. In closing, Mr. Editor, I wish to extend, through your columns, a cordial invitation to any of your hunters, if any should feel inclined to have a good time next fall, to accompany us in trip to the wilds of northwestern Wisconsin.

HUNTER.

Loop, Jan., 14th, 1874.

HON. F. KURTZ:—The State Superintendent of common schools, wisely and truly said, in a speech in Lancaster city, some time ago, that out of 17,000 teachers in the State of Penn'a, only 2,000 are fit to teach, and from the writings under the head of "Loop Brevities," clearly proves to a demonstration that that scribbler is one of the former class. His absurb and ludicrous language in reference to the Loop girls proves clearly that he is a blockhead of the baser sort, and a vilifier and not worthy the respect and confidence of an enlightened community. The girls of the Loop have concluded to purchase a pound of putty to fill up the soft places in his cranium if they are so fortunate as to find him in this neighborhood.

He says in one of his articles, "I have been asked for the 20th time who is the writer of Loop brevities?" In answer, he says, "Ben Butler". He has truly and faithfully answered this question; for the world knows that there is no greater liar in the United States than Ben Butler, and if he is not more cautious in the future his last end will be like his.

If the writer of "Loop Brevities" is so anxious to write for the press, he ought to write about the girls of his own neighborhood, and not vilify the character of good, honest, and upright girls, of whom he knows nothing. A friend of the fair sex.

AMOR.

New York, January 13.—Ex-Senator Graham, defaulting president of the Wallkill national bank, was sentenced to-day to ten years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

London, January 19—5 A. M.—The Minnichha, from Callao for Dublin, has been lost off the Scilly Islands. Ten of her crew were drowned.

A FIRST CLASS SCANDAL.

Fred. Grant and Brother-in-law Casey Seeking Revenge.

[Special to Pittsburg Leader.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—This morning I was surprised, as was doubtless many readers of Piatt's Capital, to read the following card at the head of the editorial columns:

"As it is not customary in civilized communities to call one to a personal account in the presence of his family, and as there are painful and imperative reasons why we should object to such a course, we wish to say that we are regular in attendance, during business hours at our office. We are there every day, prepared to see any one disposed to call on us; and hereafter whenever an aggrieved person attempts to call us to account in our own house such persons will be met by the police. There are no police, however, about our place of business, and we assure all such an entrance will be unobstructed, whatever the exit may be."

Thinking thereby there might hang a tale, I took the pains to call upon Colonol Piatt at his residence, to learn the meaning of the card. From that visit I learned a full explanation of the card.

Don Piatt publishes the only independent paper here, that is in any way independent. His criticisms of people are in general very sharp, and it is a wonder he has thus far escaped with a whole skull. Upon the occasion of the death of Mrs. Grant's father, Colonel Piatt took occasion to compliment her very highly upon her devotion to her father, and her loving care for him in his last days.

Last Sunday's Capital contained an article critizising the President's wife very severely for taking part in the New Year's reception, as she only received during the presence of the cabinet officers and then retired. Piatt stigmatized this disrepect of her father's memory by openly mingling in a public reception only a week after his death, as indecent. He said that two years ago no New Year's reception was held out of respect for the death of Mrs. Belknap. If proper respect was shown upon the death of the wife of a cabinet official, how much more proper was some such token of respect when the deceased was the near relative of the Presidents' own family. The article was quite sharp, but in no way could anything be found in it that could be regarded as an attack upon Mrs. Grant's character.

Upon the following Monday night two men armed with clubs and evidently under the influence of liquor, called at Piatt's house and rang the bell.

A colored boy came to the door.

The callers asked if Colonel Piatt was in.

The boy retired to see, and told Banning, member of Ohio and brother-in-law of Piatt's, that there were two men in the hall asking for Piatt who refused to give their names. "But," said the boy, "one of them is Fred Grant; I know him."

Banning went out and asked the callers what they wanted.

They replied, in gruff tones, with a firmer grip upon their clubs, Col. Piatt.

Banning said he was not in, when the men turned to go. Banning asked them if they wished to leave any name. They refused, saying they would call again, then going out. It was afterward found out that Colonel Casey—the custom house Casey of New Orleans—was Fred. Grant's companion. They had come with the intention of beating Piatt, and as the Colonel was unarmed they might have murdered him without his being able to make any resistance. His wife, who is a great invalid, was nearly frightened out of her senses by the call.

Piatt made complaint to the chief-of-police in accordance with the terms of the card above, and last night he received the following communication from the superintendent:

COL. DONN PIATT:—*My Dear Sir:*—The young man who was the subject of conversation between us last night has reconsidered his proposed action, and will repress the emotional attacks under which he was laboring yesterday.

Very respectfully,
A. C. RICHARDS,
Mayor and Superintendent.

The affair has been kept very quiet, and has not been published. However, it was a matter of talk at the hotels to-day, and is therefore bound to come out.

Banning will introduce a resolution in the House to-day asking if the President is entitled to two hired assassins? how many should a Senator or representative have. He will also ask what Fred. Grant and Casey are doing in this city away from their posts of duty. The scandal will be a big one.

THE STRIKE ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Whitings, N. J., January 13.—The engineers of the New Jersey Southern railroad, by preconcerted arraingement and at the instigatian of all the other employees of the company, last night, after taking their several trains to their destination, ran their engines to the headquarters of the motive power of the road at Manchester and there disconnected them, which action has completely closed up the business of the road and of all other roads depending upon them for connections. The cause of the strike is the failure of the company to pay the men the wages which they owe them. The track has been torn up in several places to prevent trains of other roads from running on the New Jersey Southern company's track.

THE SITUATION AT MADRID.

Madrid, January 13.—The intransigente insurrection continues at Barcelona, and there has been considerable fighting in the suburbs. The governor of Madrid has arrested all the officers of the Saladero prison because of the escape from that institution of an assassin who was to have been executed to-day.

The captain general has issued an order to the republican volunteers of Madrid directing them to surrender their arms today. All who disobey will be tried by court martial.

The authorities will search the city for concealed arms to-morrow.

Mode of Electing the President.

The senate committee on privileges and elections yesterday met and considered Senator Morton's proposed constitutional amendment to provide a better mode of electing the President, without reaching a formal con clusion. The following propositions were considered:

First. To abolish the electoral college.

Second. The President and vice president to be voted for directly by the people.

Third. Each state to be divided into as many districts as it has representatives, and the candidate having the highest vote for President in a district, to receive the vote of that district, which shall count one presidential vote; each state to be also entitled to two presidential votes at large which shall be counted for the candidate having the highest number of votes in the whole state.

Fourth. The person having the highest number of such presidential votes in the United States shall be President. [This will allow a President to be elected by a plurality vote.]

Fifth. These provisions to be applicable to the election of vice president.

Sixth. Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting presidential elections and to establish tribunals for decisions of contested elections in districts or states and make regulations to govern these tribunals.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

A sub-committee of five, of which General White was chairman, had confided to it the subject of what new laws are necessary. This committee reported that after a careful examination of the new Constitution it requires but a casual reading to find that there is a peremptory direction and immediate necessity for legislation upon the following subjects:

1.—Prescribing the number, duties and compensation of the members of the Legislature.

2.—For supplying stationary, public printing, paper, fuel, binding, distributing the laws, journals and public documents, and refurnishing and repairing the legislative halls.

3—Appointing the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts.

4.—Fixing the salary and mileage of members of the Legislature for regular and special sessions.

5.—Fixing the salary of county officers of counties of more than 150,000 population; regulating the accounting by county, borough and township officers for public moneys.

6.—Regulating the conduct of elections and the registration of voters.

7.—For trial of contested elections of Presidential electors, members of the Legislature, or other public officers.

8.—Defining "the necessary and proper expenses" incidental to the nomination and election of Senator and Representatives, and State, judicial, and county officers.

9.—Defining the offense of "corrupt solicitation" of members of the Legislature or public officers, and the practice thereof, and prescribing the punishment.

10.—Designating the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth.

11.—Providing for Orphans' Courts in counties of more than 100,000 population.

12.—For the incorporation and organization of telegraph companies.

13.—For the organization of railroad companies, the construction of railroads, and enforcing the several provisions of the article of the new Constitution on "Railroads and Canals."

14.—Fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Judges of the several judicial districts.

15.—Designating the amount of the necessary reserve for current expenses of government, and the manner of securing and keeping such reserve.

There are other subjects, the committee state in their report, which should be provided for during the present session of the Legislature, if at all practicable. Without such proper general provisions relating to them, some confusion and annoyance may result to the business interests of the people of the State, among which subjects, the committee say, are the following:

1.—Regulating the changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

2.—For the granting of divorces in cases not already provided for.

3.—Additions and modifications of the laws for the regulation of the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs and school districts.

4.—For the incorporation of ferries, bridges and such other corporations as are not already provided for.

5.—For the location and changing of county seats.

6.—For the organization and regulation of banks and banking.

7.—Declaring what offices are incompatible.

8.—Defining particularly the duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

9.—Prescribing the manner of issuing the writ of *quo warranto* against officers, judicial and otherwise, whose jurisdiction does not extend over the whole State.

10.—Regulating the terms of, and the manner of, elections for city, borough and township officers.

THE PROPOSED PUBLICATION OF THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

It has been suggested that the entire rebel archives, including those captured and purchased, be printed for the general use of the public. Every member of congress has taken steps to that end, and it is likely that the matter will be brought before congress.

It is said that with these archives are letters from many men now standing high in both the republican and democratic parties quite as disloyal as those written by Bright and Cushing.

It is not regarded as fair or just to sift out letters now and then to be used disastrously to the fortunes of a few when it may suit partisan purposes.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The gossip and speculation over the third nomination for the Chief-Justiceship of course continues. Senator Conkling is considered as entirely out of the question, and the drift of opinion now centres upon M. R. Waite, of Ohio, who has been frequently mentioned since the withdrawal of Mr. Cushing. The President intimated to Senators that a nominee had been selected, and as soon as his acceptance was received the name would be sent to the Senate. Mr. Waite is a leading member of the Toledo bar, has never held a judicial position, was one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva arbitration, and is now the President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

MONSTROSITY EXTRAORDINARY

A Boy that Eats Raw Meat and Drinks Warm Blood—An Exhibition of his Capacity.

There is confined in the jail at Jackson, Mich., a boy aged about 15 years, who exhibits a wonderful and unnatural appetite. A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, who availed himself of an opportunity to witness an exhibition of the boy's capacity, writes: The feat, disgusting enough I assure you, was nothing less than the eating of a chicken, raw. Quite a crowd assembled in the jail barn to see the sight which was literally performed. A live chicken and a knife were placed in the boy's hands, when the revolting operation commenced. The chicken was laid on the floor and held down between the boy's knees, while he sawed the head off with the knife. The boy then placed the bleeding neck in his mouth and deliberately sucked the warm blood from the body. He then began tearing the skin from the body, which proved quite a difficult task, and served as a sort of pastime, chewing pieces of the skin which had been partly denuded of the feathers. Then beginning with one leg, the disgusting lunch was begun. I say lunch, for it was three o'clock in the afternoon, and the boy had already eaten three men's rations for his dinner. After finishing legs, he stopped long enough to remove the entrails, when he proceeded to finish the chicken. The fact of his eating the chicken in this way, was no more surprising than his manner during the performance. He stood in the middle of the floor, apparently regardless of the lookers on, or of their jokes, his whole attention seemingly engaged in what he was doing and his inhuman meal was also eaten with evident relish. One could think of nothing to liken him to more fitting than a dog gnawing his bone, the glare of the eye as he occasionally glanced at one most forcibly suggesting the similarity. The capacity of this boy's stomach is prodigious. He is regularly fed an allowance sufficient for three men at each meal. He dispatched at one meal only twenty-seven good sized potatoes, besides meat and bread in proportion. For dinner on the day previous he ate three quarts of soup, and followed that up with one pound of raw steak and one and a half pounds of raw mutton. He will take a piece of bread five or six inches long, with a thick crust on, and begin at one end to eat it, and never take it away from his mouth till he has swallowed it all.

Of eggs he will eat any quantity, prefering them raw, shells and all. He will take them in his mouth, chew them up and spit the shells out after swallowing the contents.

Boston, January 13.—A large fire has been raging for several hours at Natick, Mass., in the business portion of the town. Several steamers have been sent from Boston to aid in suppressing the flames. The loss already has reached half a million dollars.

Boston, January 13.—The fire in Natick is now under control. Nearly the whole business portion of the village is destroyed. Only three stores were saved. The loss is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars. Charles T. Sherman, an engineer of the fire department, was killed by a falling wall.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 50, Red 145....Rye 60......Corn 50 .....Oats 35......Barley 80. 70......Cloverseed 4,50......Potatoes 50 Lard per pound 8......Pork per pound 06 Butter 30.......Eggs 30. ....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.......Bacon 10......Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents...........Buck wheat 65 cts.......................Flour per barrel retail $8,50... wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,50....Red wheat 1 45....Rye 60......Corn 50......Oats 35.......Barley 80...... Cloverseed 4,00..........Timothyseed, 350....... Salt 2 25 per sack,................... Bacon 7c.........Ham 15......Butter 27... Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50
Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75.......Stove Coal per Ton $6.50.....Egg Coal per Ton $6.50..... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of "The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre county,"

CENTRE HALL, Jan. 12th, 1874.

In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Directors present the sixteenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company:

ASSETS.		
Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year.		$29239 45
On which there has been paid		665 78
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		$28573 67
To this add assessment No. 7, for payment of losses and cash in the Treasury		4385 07
Making the total available assetts of the Company the past year		$32958 74
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$128 50	
Salary of Secretary	150 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent postage, and stationary	75 82	
Election Board	5 00	
Protest fees and interest	174 54	
Cook and Kreamer on merchandise	1591 81	
J W Stemm on account	300 00	
Luth B Stover on house	8 40	
Adam Krumrine on Reaper	75 00	
Dan'l Durst on barn	600 00	
Pennsvalley banking company	600 00	
		$3,759 07
Total accruing assetts and funds of the company the past year, after deducting expenses		$29,199 77
To which add funds reported of previous years	107,392 94	
Minus notes expired and canceled	31,709 72	75,683 22
Making the total available assetts of the company this day		$104,882 99
Risks and insurances taken the past year	352,954 85	
Same heretofore reported for previous years	3,880,755 50	
Grand total of risks and insurance since organization		$4,233,710 35
From which deduct policies expired and canceled		$1,773,909,82
Leaving		$2,459,800 53
Liabilities for losses.		
Penns Valley Banking Company	600 00	
Daniel Durst on barn	600 00	
Adam Krumrine on reaper	58 00	
J W Stem	220 84	
Total Liability		$1478 84
Outstanding taxes due the company		$2,276 97

GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.

Attest:
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.

At an election held the same day, the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Geo. Buchanan, Joshua Potter, Henry Keller, James W. Campbell, John W. Krumrine, Amos Alexander, J. G. Meyer, John Wolf, Sam'l Gramley, John H. Keller and David Gilliland.

Whereupon the new board organized and appointed the following officers:
President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice President—Joshua Potter.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—D.F. Luse. jan22.3t.

FURNITURE.

J. CAMP & SON.
MILROY, PA.

We beg leave to inform persons going to house keeping, and others in need of Furniture, that we have a large assortment of Furniture on hand which we are prepared to sell cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. Come and be convinced.

BEADSTEADS, TABLES, SINKS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAMBER SUITS, WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, CANE SEAT CHAIRS, &C. jan22 3m.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLAINING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

jan22-1y. VAN PELT & SHOOP, Centre Hall.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

Madrid, January 18.—The railway viaduct at Toquella fell yesterday, and thirty-three workmen were killed.

MRRIAGES.

On Dec. 25th by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. John A. Henneigh to Miss Nanie M. Lytle, both of Potter twp.

On Jan. 15th by the same, Mr. John C. Bible to Miss Belle M. Tonner, both of Potter twp.

DEATHS.

On Sunday the 11th inst., David Lamb, of Marion twp., aged 78 years.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. Markle, wife of John Markle, of Benner twp., in the 40th year or her age.

On the 7th at Spring Mills, Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Peter Wilson.

T. N. WOLFE. J. R. WOLFE.
T. N. WOLFE & BRO.,
Wolfe's Store, Pa.
Have on hand and offer for sale, at a very low price,
100,000 Pine Shingles, 26 inch,
for CASH, reasonable time or any kind of Grain, Seed, or Produce. jan15-3t.

TAKE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that my Vendue notes will be left in the hands of David Henney, at Potter's Mills, where such as are interested will please and make payment inside of four weeks from this date, Jan. 1. Mr. David Henney will be ready to meet all such, on the 24th and 30th days of January 1874. Persons paying their notes in said time will save costs.
8 Jan. 4t. LAMBERT J. NOLL.

W. J. M'MANIGAL.
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
HARDWARE,
MILROY & MILLHEIM, PA.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, AT PANIC PRICES LAMPS & LANTERNS, MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, BUTCHER KNIVES &c.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY—in large varieties and every thing generally kept in HARDWARE STORES. My Stock at this time is heavy, and will offer inducements to cash on short credit buyers. nov 27. 8m.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.—A two-story dwelling house and good lot, in one of the most desirable portions of Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. With it are all necessary outbuildings such as kitchen, woodshed, smokehouse, a shop stable, cistern, &c. Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Apply to
oct23 tf MRS. JOANNA KURTZ, Aaronsburg.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
☞He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
2sep70y AND. REESMAN, Centre Hall

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually hept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

WANTED.—We will give energetic men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.
Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
8Jan6t. 292 Washington St., Boston Mass

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.
T. De Witt Talmage is editor of The Christian at Work; C H Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.
AGENTS Wanted
H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.
Jan 8

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT.
One of the best Blacksmith Stands in the country is offered for rent by the undersigned. The shop is located in Madisonburg, has two fires, and if desired, the Tools can also be leased with the shop. Every thing is in the best order for the business, and the stand is always full of work. Possession can be had at any time
Apply to WILLIAM NOLL,
This stand is also offered for sale, with dwelling house and lot.
6 nov. 2m. Madisonburg, Pa.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

NEW GOODS
AND NEW
PRICES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
at the
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.
Call and See Us!
No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

GROCERY STORE;—
Woodring & Co.,
At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as
COFFEES,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of canned peaches, cherries, omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.
In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, Milroy, Mifflin co., Pa.
offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in
House, Sign and Ornamenatal Painting.
GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple, Ash, Mahogony. &c.,
Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.
All fine work done for other painters.
nov 6tf.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.
BURNSIDES & THOMAS.
JOBBERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salt per Barrel	$3 25
Salt per Sack	2 25
Best Rio Coffee per lb	30
White Sugar per lb	13
Men's Stoga Boots	
Moose Boots per pair	3 50
Horse Blankets per piece	1 75
Men's Shirts, a piece	1 00
Army Pantaloons	2 75
Best double thick tobacco	35
Best Navy Tobacco	50

We are Wanamakers & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothing you want at Philadelphia prices, and will show you large samples to choose from.
We are sharpless' agents of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of dress goods, shawls, &c., at city prices.
Largest stock of Merchandize ever brought to this town. Cellar, Room and up Stairs all full. Call and see for yourselves and save from 20 to 30 per cent.
The highest Market price paid for butter, eggs, grain, &c.
Fifty different kinds of men's gloves.
BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address
MEYER, HOFFER, & CO,
20dec tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Samuel Hess, committee of the person and estate of Lydia Musser a lunatic, has been filled in this office, which said account will be presented to the court for confirmation at January term next.
AARON WILLIAMS,
18dec 3t. Prothonotary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Griffith Lytle, committee of the person and estate of Jacob Wortz a lunatic, has been filed in this office, which said account will be presented to the court for confirmation at January term.
AARON WILLIAMS,
18dec 3t. Prothonotary.

MULES.—M'Nitt & Brillinger have constantly on hand first class Mules which they will sell or exchange for Horses, at their stables at Milroy, Pa.
11dec. 3m.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68tf

New Store!
New Goods!
New Prices!
New Everything!
FIGURES WILL NOT LIE!
HERE THEY ARE!

Best American Prints	10cts
Laurens......do	9cts
Bedford......"	8cts
Appleton A. Muslin 4/4	15cts
Augusta......do.	14cts
Chestnut Hill bleached	12cts
Canton Flannel	15cts
White Sugar	12½cts
Best Navy Tobacco	75cts
Lovering Syrup	75cts

&c., &c., &c.

A Fine Assortment of Ladies Dressgoods.

Moss colored Poplins	40cts
Japanese Silks	35cts
Tycoon Reps	28cts
Fine Mohair Silk Finish	1.00
Black Alpacas, fine	75cts
French Merinos	1.00
Very Fine Cashmeres	75cts

&c., &c., &c.

All other goods in proportion. We have laid in a large stock of the best goods which were purchased at the very bottom panic prices, and, the season being well advanced, we are determined to close them out at prices that have not been touched in this country since the war. Come and examine our stock and prices and be convinced that we will do you good.
S. S. WOLF,
dec18 tf. Centre Hall.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. W. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER, & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.
Jan 1st '74 tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south east and west.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Government Securities, Gold &
ap10'68tf Coupons.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reyonld's bank. may14'69

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER
TAYLOR,

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily.

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS, G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ
mar6 1y.

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
Pennsvalley
Banking Co.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
Coupons
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep 11' 68 ly

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

YOUNG'S HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.
John Showers, Proprietor.
Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.
H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
un21 1y

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of January, A. D., 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan, next, being the 26th day of Jan. 1874, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.
B. F. SHAFER Sheriff

"For the BLOOD is the LIFE"
If you are Suffering from any
CHRONIC DISEASE,
Broken Down Constitution
Or require a Remedy to
Purify and Enrich the Blood,
You will find Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root to *possess greater merit,* cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed, Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. What is it? It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any Disease whose real or direct cause is Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Sold by

By the Seaside.

Why do I linger so late alone?—
There's a charm for me in yon wave-wash'd stone.

Long years ago, when my life was young,
In the golden time that poets have sung,

Together we sat on that stone so wet;
How sharp it was I remember yet!

I ask'd her, "Lucy, you'll be my wife?
Darling, I love you far more than life."

And then she answer'd, "I am so vex'd,
But I'm to be married, this month or next."

"I should have told you"—"Always a friend"—
"I'd no idea,"—So on to the end.

Soon were you married, my love, my dear;
And soon your husband found out, I hear,

That you *had* a temper; and he—ah, well,
How much you try him no words can tell.

No wonder I love, by the sounding sea,
The place where Lucy said "No" to me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Domestic Recipes.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHING PINS.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried once or twice a month, when they become flexible and durable. Cloth lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same manner.

CORN FRITTERS.—Young, sweet corn, pepper, salt, nutmeg, butter hot in the pan. Grate the corn from the cobs into a basin, season and drop by spoonfuls into the pan, and fry until brown. This is a delicious breakfast relish, but requires a conciderable time to prepare.

TEA CAKE.—One cup white sugar, half a cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one egg, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, and flour enough to make it like soft gingerbread. Flavor with the juice of a small lemon. This makes a good-sized loaf.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one-half cup of water, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one-half teaspoonful of alum, one teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll out soft. Bake quick.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel covered with coarsely-powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil, and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry rub with woolen.

TO SECURE A FITTING GLOVE.—Take a tape and measure your hand around the knuckles. The number of inches and quarter of an inch it measures is exactly the size of a glove. That is, if it measures five inches and three-quarters around, you want glove number five and three-quarters.

TO ROAST GEESE AND DUCKS.—Boiling water should be poured all over, and inside of a goose or duck, before you prepare them for cooking, to take out the strong oily taste. Let the fowl be picked clean, and wiped dry with a cloth inside and out; fill the body and crop with stuffing; if you prefer not to stuff it, put an onion inside; put it down to the fire, and roast it brown. It will take two hours and a half.

Fattening Sheep.

The following paper, on the subject of fattening sheep, by L. A. Morrell, was read before a Farmer's Club:

Having advocated in former papers protecton of sheep during winter, with a view to warmth as an essential means to facilitate the fattening process, I now proceed to furnish testimonials from abroad to confirm that position. It is generally conceded that no country produces better cattle and sheep, and nowhere are the means adopted for fattening them better understood than in England. Would time permit, I could easily furnish abundant proofs of the fact, but I shall confine myself to adducing two instances only, which clearly establish the principle involved in the question before us. The facts stated were originally published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and I quote verbatim the respective reports. The first is by Lord Ducie, as follows:

"One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate twenty pounds of Swede turnips each per day, while another hundred in the open air ate twenty-five pounds, and at the end of a certain period the former animals weighed each three pounds more than the latter, plainly showing that, to a certain extent, warmth is a substitute for food." This was also proved by the same nobleman in other experiments, which also illustrated the effect of exercise. No. 1. Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 20th of November and the 1st of December. They consumed ninety pounds of food per day, the temperature being about 40 deg.; at the end of this time they weighed two pounds less than when first exposed. No. 2. Five sheep were placed under shelter, the temperature of which was 49 deg.; they consumed at first eighty-two pounds, then seventy pounds per day, and increased in weight twenty-three pounds. No. 3. Five sheep were placed in the same shed, but not allowed any exercise; they ate at first sixty-four pounds, then fifty-eight pounds, and increased in weight thirty pounds. No. 4. Five sheep were kept in the dark, quiet and covered; they ate thirty-five pounds per day, and increased in weight eight pounds.

To Clean the Teeth.

To insure perfect cleanliness of the teeth they should be brushed three times daily, and a toothpick should be used after each meal to remove any food lodged between the teeth, while a suitable powder should be used sufficiently often to keep them in good condition, even though it be twice daily. A very good rule to adopt and follow systematically, would be to brush them thoroughly each morning. After each meal use toothpick, brush and soft water, and in the evening before retiring, again use brush and water thoroughly. One good, thorough brushing daily, is better than five superficial and careless attempts. The best toothpicks are those made from a quill, properly shaped. Choose a brush with the bristles pointed, and of different lengths. A good brush is really cheapest in the end, and more efficient than the cheap and almost worthless substitutes. Brush the teeth lengthwise as well as crosswise, so as to remove any particles of food in the interstices, and do not neglect the surface of molars.

A Cheap Drag.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: I make the side pieces or frame of two inch plank, eight inches wide, and turned up at the ends, and nail the bottom board on with heavy spikes. I used one and one half inch lumber for the bottom, and it does not matter how wide or how narrow it is. I put a seat on it and ride, as my weight helps to crush the clods. By having the ends slightly turned up, it runs easier, and does better work. I always haul all small stones off the field on my drg. Any farmer who can use an axe, a saw, a hammer, and an auger, can make one, and after he has once used one he would not farm without it. They run lighter than a roller, and grind the clods and lumps into powder, while a roller very often only presses them into the ground. And they level the ground better than a roller can do; after going over the field with a drag, it looks as if it had been gone over with a smoothing iron, and it never packs the ground.

Wooden Snow Shovel.

Every farmer who lives in the North is compelled to do a good deal of snow shoveling every winter, and if it is done before the snow becomes compact and solid, he may work with greater ease and rapidity by using a light, broad snow shovel made of wood. The blade should be of thin wood, about three-fourths of an inch thick, thirteen inches wide and sixteen inches long, the edge dressed down and covered with sheet iron three or four inches back. The end piece should be an inch and a half wide, screwed on the blade, so as to form a stiffener or cleat to prevent warping and splitting, and for this reason it should never be nailed on the end of the blade. The handle, which is about four feet and a half long, is screwed on so as to be about 20 inches from the floor when the blade lies flat. This shovel may be used for chaff, grain, &c., as well as for snow.—*Country Gentleman.*

How to Make a Cistern.

I see some of your readers wish to know how to construct a cistern. The best way is to dig your pit the size you wish and to wall it with brick; build a partition wall across it, leaving two-thirds on one side. Leave a number of holes through the bottom of the partition wall about four inches square; then plaster well with not less than two coats. Fill up to the smallest side of the partition wall with charcoal; then fill up the other side about three feet with coarse sand. Let the water in on the charcoal, letting it pass under the partition wall up through the sand. It will be as pure as a freestone spring. It will have no taste of rain water.—*Exchange.*

To Clean Smoky Paper Hangings.

Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin with wool upon it; or flax or tow will do; or cotton flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush on the upper parts of the room first—protecting the carpet with matting or newspaper, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off a carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.

The Steamer Virginius.

Message of President Grant to the United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relative to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors would be transmitted to Congress in compliance with the expectations then held out. I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the Custom-house at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made oath as required by law that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curacoa, and on or about the fourth day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports.

When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag, and to claim its protection as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels, registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent, the offence was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals. When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law but in contravention of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties.

The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned; but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that therefore it might be proper for the United States after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors to dispense with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offence committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrendering of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand has been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements finally made between the two governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

Under this agreement the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the Navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th ult.

She was in an unseaworthy condition in the passage to New York. She encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacres were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius at the time of her capture was improperly bearing the flag of the United States is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing on beaif of his Government a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The *Tablet* publishes a number of statistics as to the manufactures of Ireland. They clearly prove that, as regards motive power or mechanical force, Ireland is inferior to England and Scotland in coal alone.

A Year's Record.

Current Events for 1873 in Chronological Order.

JANUARY.

1. Election of Prince Wm. C. Lunalilo as King of the Sandwich Islands.—Burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.—The day generally observed throughout the country.

2. A tempest of wind, rain, and snow, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, prevailed at Birmingham, Queenstown, and Southampton, Eng.

3. Heavy destruction of property in New England, the Middle States, and on the Ohio River by thaws and breaking up of ice.

4. E. S. Stokes convicted of murder in the first degree.—A freezing rain caused much damage in New York City.

6. A second Credit Mobilier Committe appointed by the House of Representatives, J. M. Wilson, Chairman.—E. S. Stokes sentenced to be hanged, Feb. 28.

7. A heavy storm, accompanied by singular electrical phenomena, prevailed from Omaha to Chicago.

9. Inauguration of Lunalilo I., King of the Sandwich Islands.

13. The Tweed trial begun.

14. The New Jersey Legislature organized.—A loan of $10,000,000 authorized by the Erie Railway Directors.

15. Funeral of Napolen III. at Chiselhurst, England; funeral services held in Italy and Roumania.—Louis V. Bogy elected U. S. Senator from Missouri.

17. Federal officials forbidden by order of the President from holding State or municipal offices.

21. Timothy O. Howe re-elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; Simon Cameron from Pennsylvania; and John P. Jones elected from Nevada.

22. John B. Gordon elected U. S. Senator from Georgia, and Richard J. Oglesby from Illinois.—Masses held in Paris for Napoleon III.

23. Emigrant vessel Northfleet run down by the Murillo off Dungeness, England; over 300 lives lost.—The Secretary of the Treasury contracted for negotiating the remaining $360,000,000 of the five per cent. loan.

24. Wm. Foster sentenced to be hanged March 7, for killing Avery D. Putnam April 26, 1871, in New York.

27. Final repeal of the Franking Privilege by Congress.

28. Defense opened in the Tweed case.—The National Theatre at Washington burned.

29. Defeat of Senator S. C. Pomeroy and election of John J. Ingalls as U. S. Senator from Kansas.—Bankruptcy of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

31. Disagreement and discharge of jury in the Tweed trial.—Appointment of a Peace Commission to confer with the Modoc Indians.—S. B. Conover elected U. S. Senator from Florida.

FEBRUARY.

1. Arrival at Richmond of the first train eastward over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.—A bill of exceptions filed in the case of E. S. Stokes.

4. Farewell banquet to Prof. John Tyndall, F. R. S., in New York.

6. Discovery of a planet of the 10th magnitude by Dr. Peters of Clinton, N. Y.—Opening of the British Parliament.

11. Abdication of Amadeus, King of Spain; adoption of a republican form of government by the Cortes.

12. Formation of a Republic in Spain; Don Estanislao Figueras appointed President of the Council.—Vote of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President counted by Congress.

13. Senor Martos elected President of the Spanish Assembly.

14. President Grant transmitted a message to Congress concerning the Mormons.

17. Discovery of a planet of the 11th magnitude by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, N. Y.

18. Expulsion of Congressmen Ames and Brooks recommended by the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee.

20. Verdict for the defendant in the Jumel estate case.

21. Foreclosure proceedings begun against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road by the Erie Railway.

22. Anniversary of Washington's birthday generally observed.

25. Formation of a new Spanish Ministry.—Oakes Ames's defense against the Credit Mobilier report read in the House of Representatives.

27. Congressmen Ames and Brooks censured by the House of Representatives for the Credit Mobilier transactions.—Expulsion of Senator Patterson of New Hampshire recommended by the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee.

28. Impeachment of Judge Delahay of Kansas ordered by the U. S. House of Representatives.—The Louisiana bill rejected by the Senate.

MARCH.

1. Gen. Butler's salary bill reconsidered and passed in the House of Representatives.

3. Both Houses of Congress agreed to the increase of official salaries.

4. President Grant reinaugurated.—The XLIId Congress adjourned, and the special session of the Senate was begun.—Execution of William Foster's sentence suspended by Gov. Dix till March 21.—Terms of peace offered the Modocs.—The French Assembly asserts its constitutional rights.

5. Conflict between the McEnery militia and the Metropolitan Police at New Orleans; the disturbance soon quelled.—Passage of a general railroad bill by the New Jersey Assembly.

6. A large portion of Blossburg, Pa., destroyed by fire.

12. Geo. S. Boutwell elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.—The Irish University bill rejected by the British House of Commons; resignation of the Ministry.

13. The French Assembly adopted the constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty.

14. Death of Bishop McIlvaine (Episcopal) of Ohio at Florence, Italy.

15. Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby decline to form a new British Ministry.

17. Resignation of Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.—William A. Richardson nominated for Secretary of the Treasury; the other members of the Cabinet renominated.—Forged certificates of railroad stock thrown into Wall street.

19. Destruction of San Salvador, Central America, by earthquakes; 50 persons killed.—The Massachusetts House refused to expunge Mr. Hoyt's resolution censuring Senator Sumner.

20. Defalcation in and suspension of the Bull's Head Bank, New York.—Arrest of George Macdonnell, the Bank of England forger.—Mr. Gladstone returns to office as British Premier.

21. Wm. Foster hanged in New York, and James McElhaney, the wife murderer, at Boston.—Murder of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn.—General defeat of Local Option in Pennsylvania.—Erie Railway depots and ferry-house burned in Jersey City.—Controling interest in the Franklin Telegraph Company purchased by the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

22. Passage by the Spanish Assembly of the bill emancipating slaves in Porto Rico, and dissolution of the Cortes voted.

25. Senators Bogy and Clayton exonerated from charges against them by the U. S. Senate.—A severe snow-storm passed over the Northwestern States.

26. William M. Tweed resigns as a New York State Senator.—Adjournment of the U. S. Senate.—Death of Count von Bernstorff, Prussian Minister, in London.

27. Appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Centennial celebration.

29. A wind and rain storm did much damage in New York, on Long Island, and the Hudson River.—The Bonaparte family exiled by the French Assembly.—The English boat-race won by the Cambridge crew.

APRIL.

1. The steamship Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 546 lives lost.—Passage of the General Railroad law in the New Jersey Legislature.

2. State Convention of Illinois Farmers at Springfield to consider the Transportation question.

4. Adjournment of the New Jersey Legislature.—M. Louis Buffet elected President of the French Assembly.

5. Portions of New York City without gas on account of the strike.

8. Spring floods reported in the Middle and Western States, and snow-storms in Iowa and Kansas.

10. Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

11. Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Rev. E. Thomas, D.D., murdered by the Modocs at a peace conference; others of the Peace Commission wounded.—Extensive forest fires reported in Virginia.

12. A strong and persistent attack on the Modocs ordered by Gen. Sherman.—Funeral of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas at Lava Bed Camp.

13. Bloody conflict between the whites and negroes at Colfax, La.; nearly 100 negroes killed.

18. Two failures in Wall street.—United States troops ordered to Colfax, La.

19. Railway train wrecked at Richmond Switch, R. I.; a number of persons killed and wounded.—Large portion of Canastota, N. Y., burned.

21. Reassembling of the British Parliament.—Beer riot at Frankfort-on-the-Main; 12 persons killed.

23. Annual session of the National Board of Underwriters begun in New York.

24. Suspension of U. S. Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition for alleged irregularities; temporary Commission appointed.

25. Appearance of cholera in Vienna.

26. Defalcation of the cashier of the N. Y. Atlantic National Bank for $598,000.—U. S. troops surprised by Modocs; 23 soldiers killed and 18 wounded.

MAY.

1. The Vienna Exhibition opened.—Strike in the Rhode Island woolen and cotton mills; strike of the New York and Jersey City coopers.—Resignation of the Italian Ministry.

4. Over 30 lives lost by the falling of the Dixon (Ill.) iron bridge.

5. The Italian Ministry resumed office.

9. Loss of the steamer Polaris of the Arctic Expedition and death of Captain Hall reported.—Panic on the Vienna Bourse.

11. Funeral of Chief-Justice Chase in New York.

12. Funeral of Chief-Justice Chase in Washington.

13. Operation of the Bank act suspended in Vienna.—Forty-eight lives lost by a colliery explosion in Nova Scotia.

15. One hundred additional failures in Vienna.

17. Resignation of the French Ministry.

18. A new French Ministry formed.

20. A convention of Governors favoring cheap transportation met at Augusta, Ga.—M. Louis Buffet re-elected President of the French Assembly.

22. President Grant issues a proclamation sustaining the Kellogg Government in Louisiana.—Surrender of the Hot Creek allies of the Modocs.

24. Resignation of M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, and election of Marshal MacMahon.

27. M. Thiers took his seat in the French Assembly.

28. Meeting of the National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis.

29. The Modocs driven from their stronghold in the Lava Beds.

30. Three acres of the business part of Boston burned.—Decoration Day generally observed.

31. The Spanish Constitutional Cortes assembled; Senor Orense elected President.—Arrival of the Shah of Persia at Berlin.

JUNE.

1. Surrender of Capt. Jack and his band of Modoc Indians.

3. Murder of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, in New York, by his son, Frank H. Walworth.

5. Arrival of the Polaris survivors at Washington.

6. Call for the redemption of $20,000,000, in United States bonds.

7. Senor Orense elected President of the Spanish Cortes.

8. A Federal Republic proclaimed in Spain; the old Ministry resumes office.

9. Four Modoc captives massacred by white men. The Alexandra Palace, London, destroyed by fire.

10. Capture of Khiva by the Russian forces; escape of the Khan.

14. Strike of 150 Chinese workmen at Beaver Falls, Penn.

17. Adjournment of the New Hampshire Legislature.

17. The Shah of Persia arrived in London.—Miss Susan B. Anthony convicted at Canandaigua, N. Y., of voting illegally.

21. Spread of cholera in Europe and the United States.

24. The Juniata sailed in search of the lost Polaris.

28. Organization of a military commission at Fort Klamath to try the Modocs.

29. Thirteen cases of sun-stroke reported in New York.

JULY.

1. President Grant declares Articles 18 to 25 and Article 30 of the Washington Treaty, relating to the fisheries, in force.

4. Independence Day generally observed.

5. The steamer City of Washington wrecked off Nova Scotia.—F. H. Walworth sentenced to prison for life.—Disastrous storms in New England and the West.

8. Anderson School of Natural History opened on Penikese Island.

14. The Tigress sailed in search of the Polaris.

18. King Oscar crowned in Norway.

19. E. S. Mills (deceased), President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, alleged to be a defaulter; suspension of the bank and appointment of a receiver.

22. Spread of cholera in the West.

24. Saratoga races begun; Tom Bowling, Strachino, and Regardless the winners.

25. Ten squares burned in Baltimore.

27. Discovery of a comet at Marseilles by Borelli.

28. Brigham Young sued for a divorce by Ann Eliza Webb, his 19th wife.

31. Evacuation of Nancy and Belfort by the German troops.

AUGUST.

1. Suspension of the Hoboken (N. J.) Savings Bank.

2. Twenty-three blocks burned in Portland, Oregon.

5. Civil Service rules approved and promulgated by President Grant.—The Standard Oil Works at Hunter's Point, L. I., burned.—The British Parliament prorogued.

8. Steamer Wawaset burned on the Potomac river; over 30 lives lost.

9. Three steamers and two docks burned at Portland, Me.; three lives lost.

10. Portions of Baltimore flooded by heavy rain-storms.

11. Three men of the Yellowstone Expedition killed in a fight with the Indians near Big Horn river; Indian loss estimated at 40 killed and wounded.

14. Heavy rain-storms in the Middle and New England States.

16. Strike in the Leicestershire (Eng.) coal mines.

17. Discovery of a planet of the 11th magnitude by Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, Mich.

21. Discovery of a comet by Borelli at Marseilles.

22. Prince Jerome Napoleon elected President of the Corsican Council-General.

24. President Grant approves the sentence of death passed on the Modocs.—Discovery of a comet by M. Henry at Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Plaza Vapor at Havana burned.

8. Decline in gold forced the suspension of the Warehouse and Security Company, and several sugar firms in New York.—Increase of yellow fever at Shreveport, La.

9. The Geneva award ($15,000,000) paid and invested in U. S. Government funds.

10. Report that the Polaris crew is probably safe.

11. Organization of a permanent Institute of International Law at Ghent.

12. Collapse of *The Graphic* balloon in Brooklyn.

15. Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of America at Baltimore.—Loss of the steamer Ironsides near Grand Haven, Mich.; 14 persons drowned and six missing.

17. Sixty-four houses burned in Chicago.

18. Suspension of Jay Cook & Co.'s banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and the First National Bank of Washington; failure of Richard Schell, in New York.—The Polaris survivors arrived safely at Dundee, Scotland.

19. Failure of 19 banking firms in New York and 11 in Philadelphia.—Publication of the story of the Buddington party of the Polaris crew.

20. Suspension of the N. Y. Union Trust Company; defalcation of its Secretary exposed.

21. Spread of yellow fever in Memphis reported.

22. The Government purchased over $3,000,000 in bonds in Wall street. Runs on Chicago, Albany, and Trenton banks.

23. Failure of Henry Clews & Co. The panic renewed in Wall street.

24. Suspension of Howes & Macy in New York; Clews, Hatch & Co. of London, and firms in other cities.

25. Large currency payments suspended in Western and Southern cities.

26. New failures in the West and South.

28. Discovery of a planet of the tenth magnitude by Prof. Foerster of Berlin, reported.

30. The New York Stock Exchange re-opened.

OCTOBER.

3. Four Modocs hanged at Fort Klamath; sentence of two commuted to life imprisonment by the President.

4. Suspension of Peake, Opdyke & Co.

6. Connecticut voted in favor of one capital.—Marshal Bazaine's trial by court marshal begun at Versailles.

7. Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury annexed to Boston.

9. The Buddington party of the Polaris crew arrived at Washington.

10. Release of the Indian chiefs Santanta and Big Tree at Fort Sill.

12. Close of the Evangelical Alliance.

14. Advance in gold and heavy decline in stocks; six New York failures reported.

15. Reaction in Wall street; two failures.

20. The Jesuits ordered by the Italian Government to vacate their property in Rome.

21. Snow storm at Cincinnati and Dayton.

22. Convention of North-western Farmers at Chicago.

23. The Canadian Parliament opened.

27. Six acres burned over in Canastota, N. Y.

29. Another panic on the Vienna Bourse.—E. S. Stokes convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

30. Payment suspended by Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and failure of three other New York houses.

31. Capture of the Cuban steamer Virginius by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica.—A & W. Sprague, of Providence, suspended payment.

NOVEMBER.

2. The Vienna Exhibition closed.

4. Execution of Varona, Cespedes, Del Sol and Ryan, captured on the Virginius; condemned and shot at Santiago de Cuba.

7. Thirty-seven Virginius prisoners, including Captain Fry, shot at Santiago.

8. Cuban indignation meeting held in New York.

9. Twelve passengers on Virginius shot by the Spaniards.

12. Discovery of a faint comet at Vienna.

14. The U. S. sloop-of-war Kansas sailed for Cuban waters.

18. Wind, rain and snow storms in the Middle and Eastern States. Suspension of the Pittsburg National Trust Company.

19. Tweed found guilty on several counts.—William J. Sharkey, the murderer, escapes from the tombs prison disguised as a woman.

21. Canal navigation closed.

22. Tweed sentenced to 12 years on Blackwell's Island, and to pay a fine of $12,750.18.—The Ville du Havre sunk in mid-ocean by the Loch Earn; 226 lives lost.

24. Robert Crozier appointed U. S. Senator from Kansas.

26. Jay Cook & Co., adjudicated bankrupts at Philadelphia; appointment of a receiver.

27. Thanksgiving Day generally observed.—The Hoosac Tunnel opened.

28. Spain concedes all the demands of the United States arising out of the Virginius seizure.—Sentence of J. H. Ingersoll to the State Prison for five years, and J. D. Farrington for one year and a half.

DECEMBER.

1. First session of the XLIIId Congress opened; Speaker Blaine re-elected.

2. President Grant's Message read in both Houses of Congress.—The Reformed Episcopal Church established in New York, by Bishop Cummins and others; the Rev. C. E. Cheney, D.D., elected an Associate Bishop.—Richard Coke, Democrat, elected Governor of Texas.

8. Admiral Scott, U. S. N., made a report upon the capture of the Virginius by the Spaniards.—Repeal of the "iron-clad" oath in the U. S. House of Representatives.

9. Report of the confirmation of the Washington Protocol in the Virginius matter by the Madrid Cabinet.

10. Marshall Bazaine condemned to death by the Versailles court-martial; all the members of the court joined in the appeal for mercy.

11. Mr. Carpenter elected President pro tem. of the U. S. Senate.

12. The Virginius taken from Havana to Bahia Honda by a Spanish man-of-war.—The Secretary asks for an increase of taxation.—Marshal Bazaine's sentence commuted to twenty years' seclusion.

14. Consecration of the Rev. C. E. Cheney at Chicago, as a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

16. Surrender of the Virginius at Bahia Honda.—Adoption of the new Pennsylvania Constitution by large majorities.

17. Passage of a Salary bill in the House.—Great fog in New York.

18. Report of deposition of Baez, President of Santo Domingo, and establishment of a Provisional Government.—Surrender of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago.

19. Holiday adjournment of Congress.—Conviction of Henry W. Genet of false pretenses.—Western Union lease of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph lines.

20. Gen. Sickles's resignation as U.S. Minister to Spain accepted.

21. The Govrnment decides that the Virginius had forfeited her right to carry the American flag; the salute at Santiago to be dispened with.

22. Escape of H. W. Genet from the custody of a Deputy Sheriff.

24. Ex-Mayor Hall acquitted.

25. Christmas generally observed.

26. Loss of the Virginius off Cape Fear.

27. The Spanish mission tendered to Caleb Cushing.

28. Arrival of 102 Virginius prisoners at New York.

29. Close of the official examination of the Virginius prisoners.

30. Gen. Burriel summoned to Madrid to answer charges of insubordination.

The English colony at Pitcairn's Island, composed of descendants of the mutineers of the ship Bounty, now consists of seventy-six persons, who are very poor and lack many requisites of civilized life. Recently they have received supplies of food, &c., from San Francisco upon the representation of a captain in the merchant marine, who reported the pressing necessities of the people and made a public appeal in their behalf. The people maintain a school, and are very religious.

What was intended to be a mock marriage at a Fond du Lac evening party has been found to be a legal one, and the funny pair find themselves compelled to make the best of it.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, reported back the House Bankruptcy bill, with amendments.

Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the financial question, favoring an inflation of the currency. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received $110,000,000, when they were entitled to but $39,900,000; the Middle States had received an excess of nine million, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty-one million, and the Western States twenty-one million. He advocated the reissue of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, an additional issue of fifty million in legal tenders, and an issue of twenty-five million in national bank notes to Western banks.

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor.

During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he has not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pocket); "Here they are, sir; this is my pay; I am going to fight for it till the last." (Laughter.) "I have not stolen that pay; I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience; I have endeavored to earn it." (Renewed laughter.) Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitution to get it back. It would be a question between the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 953 feet. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill, which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total, with that already received ($10,000), $5,000 for each year, was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas.

HOUSE.

Over 100 bills were presented on the opening day of the House.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and the resident physicians of such towns and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidemic, and to make a detailed report on or before January 1st, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the great importance of the subject by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a Representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wheeler from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $28,449,916, which was made a special order. The original estimates called for $34,881,618. The Secretary of War, on the revision ordered by the House, reduced them to $32,768,716. The Committee on Appropriations has further reduced them by the sum of $4,318,799.

Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that his opposition sprung from no prejudice on account of color.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to a bill regulating charges by railroads for transporting passengers and freight.

The Military Committee is about equally divided as to the course to be pursued in the case of General Howard.

The Civil Service Committee have begun an investigation to determine whether the business of the Government cannot be managed more economically.

Mr. Sypher, of La., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said had the approval of the President. It recited that well authenticated reports specifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmar, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation owing to the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of those destitute communities.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, closing the debate; the bill was recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution for the relief of destitution in the South was reported upon adversely.

A bill appointing Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, Henry Coppee, John McLean, and Peter Parker, regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

In discussing the House appropriation bill, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand, not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mistake can be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. The true economy was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted; not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expediture.

English Coal Interests.

Prof. Leone Levi stated some facts of current interest in a recent address delivered in London. The average wages of coal-miners have advanced, he said, 62 per cent. since 1871, but the profits of British coal owners show an increase of nearly 500 per cent. He also stated that, while the dearness of coal added $8 to $15 per ton to the cost of iron, and checked the foreign demand for that metal, it did not seriously affect some manufacturers. If coal, for instance, doubled in price, it would cause a rise of only one-half per cent. in the cost of worsted. About 75 per cent. of the coal raised in Great Britain is consumed there in manufactures, and 15 per cent. is used for domestic purposes, and the remaining 10 per cent. is exported.

Matrimony.

All young men, and most young women have in interest in this subject, as it is a condition in life to which all look forward, and hope to attain at some future period, and if the young man has any prudence, he will not assume the responsibilities of married life until he can make some provision for the support of those dependent upon him, should he be called away by an early death. In the great majority of cases this provision can only be secured by means of a life insurance policy, that will cost but a small sum annually and yet provide all the security that can be desired. One of the most reliable of these companies is the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, through which life policies may be obtained or agencies secured by application to the home office, or to Jas. W. Iredell, Jr., Supt. of Agencies, No. 78 West 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative*, VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest Confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.—*Com.*

PAIN-KILLER.—There is probably no other preparation manufactured that has become so much of a household word as the Pain-Killer. For over thirty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medicine buy the Pain-Killer.—[Com.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—[Com.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct., 28th, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I way very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. MESECK, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. EGLAR, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has affected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.—[Com.

EVERYBODY is hoarse. There never was such a Spring for coughs and colds, and never such a universal and urgent demand for HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—[Com.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—[Com.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Afflictions, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

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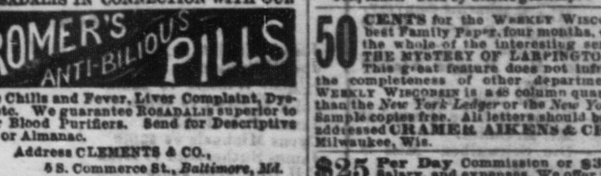

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